The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[*The* MINING JOURNAL *is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.*]

1972.—VOL. XLIII. LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873. [WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE ..... FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

FOR WORKING
THE BALLAJORRA AND DHYRNANE HEMATITE IRON MINES
AND THE
MAUGHOLD HEAD COPPER MINE (ISLE OF MAN).

THE MAUGHOLD-HEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

In 25,000 Shares of £2 each,

Of which there remain unallotted 14,500 to be offered to the public.
5s. per share on application; 5s. on allotment; further payments (if required) in calls of 5s. each.

Three months at least to elapse between payment of calls.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS HAZLEDINE, Esq., The Parks, near Evesham, Worcestershire, Director of the South Phœnix Tin and Copper Mining Company (Limited).

CHARLES CLEATOR, Esq., Douglas, Isle of Man, Director of the Great Laxey Mining Company (Limited); Chairman of Town Commissioners, Douglas.

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MANAGING ENGINEER.
CAPTAIN ROWE, Min-y-don, Douglas, Isle of Man.

BANKERS.
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Messrs. DUMBELL, SON, and HOWARD, Douglas and Isle of Man Bank, Douglas, Isle of Man.

SOLICITORS.
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SECRETARY—Mr. WILLIAM MAPLESON.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
30, JOHN STREET, BEDFORD ROW, LONDON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working three well-known mining setts in the Isle of Man—the first called "The Ballajorra Mine," the second "The Dhyrnane Mine" (both of which yield hematite iron ore), and the third "The Maughold-Head Mine," yielding copper, with indications of lead. The three setts comprise 935 acres, situate at Maughold-Head, on the north-east coast of the Isle of Man, on the sea shore, near the town of Ramsey, lying between the celebrated Great Laxey Mines and Ramsey Bay. The leases are from the Crown on easy terms, the particulars of which are given in the detailed prospectus.

THE BALLAJORRA HEMATITE IRON MINE comprises 490 acres, and contains a number of very extensive veins of hematite iron ore. Two lodes have been opened, from which many thousands of tons have been already extracted, and sold generally at the highest market prices given for first-class hematite ore, and there are many thousand tons of ore now ready to be taken away at a clear profit of from 12s. to 14s., but say at the lowest 10s. per ton.

Attention is particularly requested to the report of Capt. Rowe on this mine in the detailed prospectus. The ore is especially adapted for making the finest steel.

THE DHYRNANE HEMATITE IRON MINE comprises 350 acres, and in this sett also are several large veins of hematite iron, which have already produced great quantities of ore, always commanding the best prices. One vein, 15 feet wide, is now being worked from an adit driven from Port Dhyrnane over 310 fathoms, and which carries off the water.

The above two mines are well timbered, and sound iron tram-rails laid the whole length of the levels to the mouths of the adits.

A contract for delivery of 2000 tons of ore at Workington Dock, Cumberland, at 33s. per ton, is now in course of fulfilment; other contracts, to any extent, are offered to the company.

THE MAUGHOLD HEAD COPPER MINE adjoins the Dhyrnane Iron Mine, and comprises 95 acres. On this sett there are two known lodes—one is 12 to 15 feet in width, the other about 5 or 6 ft., and both are well supplied with feeders. At the junction of these lodes an immense mass of ore is expected to be found.

These lodes run in the same direction as the Great Laxey lodes, which have for so many years yielded splendid profit to that company (the £4 shares receiving, on an average 50 per cent. per annum in dividends), under the direct management of Captain Rowe.

The Ballajorra and Dhyrnane Mines being now at work shipping ore, the directors expect at once to commence making returns, and to be able to declare dividends at an early date.

The following contracts have been entered into:—Two several agreements, dated respectively Jan. 20th, 1873, and May 26th, 1873, between Paul Bridson of the one part; the Maughold-Head Mining Company (Limited) of the other part.

An agreement, dated Jan. 21, 1873, between George Isaac Hasker of the one part; the Maughold-Head Mining Company (Limited) of the other part.

The directors would particularly call attention to the plans and sections of the mines, and to the reports in the detailed prospectus. On these reports the directors, with full confidence, invite the co-operation of the public to assist in raising the great quantities of ore already in sight and being worked, and in developing the still greater mineral riches of these most valuable setts, which can hardly fail to realise a continuous and handsome profit on the capital employed.

The detailed prospectus, with reports, plan, and section, &c., will be sent by post on application, or may be obtained from—

PETER WATSON, Esq., 79, Old Broad-street, London;
R. MITCHELL, Esq., Abchurch-chambers, Abchurch-yard, London;

And at the registered office of the company, where specimens of the copper and hematite iron ore may be seen.

A personal inspection of the mines may be made by arrangement with the managing engineer.

Applications for shares to be sent with a deposit of 5s. per share to one of the company's bankers when the amount is £5 and upwards, or to the secretary where the amount is less than £5.

[See Report of Meeting in Supplement to last week's Journal.]

Just published (price 5s., by post 5s. 6d.),
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THE JOURNAL OF THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE, containing Proceedings of the Institute; Original Communications bearing upon matters connected with the Iron and Steel Trades; Reports on the Progress of the Iron and Steel Industries in Foreign Parts, by the Foreign Secretary (Mr. DAVID FORBES, F.R.S.); Notes on the British Iron and Steel Trades; Statistical Information, &c., &c.

Can be obtained from the Publishers, Messrs. E. and F. N. SPON, Charing Cross, London. Price 5s. each number.

Nine numbers have been issued, and all, except No. I. (1871), which is out of print, can be supplied. The next number of the Journal will be published in a short time. JNO. JONES, General Secretary.

Royal Exchange, Middlesborough, May 22, 1873.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW:
ROYAL EXCHANGE, MIDDLESBOROUGH.

The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the Iron Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the iron and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every description of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters relating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general.

Offices of the Review: Middlesborough-on-Tees (Royal Exchange); London 1 and 12, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; Newcastle-on-Tyne (50, Grey-street)

THE NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE
(ESTABLISHED 1764.)
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
Offices, Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 196, High-street, Sunderland.

CORNISH MINING.—To show the importance of consulting practical authority, I have only to draw attention to the following fluctuations during the current year, and as the various companies are most loudly advocated when at their highest range the uninitiated more especially should act on independent authorities. As a rule, market dealers and brokers are the worst advisers, for they are very often wholly influenced by the surface currents of events. Consultation free, or Selected List of Securities, 5s. Attendance 12 to 3 o'clock.

Dolcoath, from £67½ down to £55, and dividends from £10 12s. 6d. annually to £1 quarterly: Tincroft, from £2 to £1½ quarterly, and the price of shares from £57 to £53; Trumpet, from £14 to £10 and £12; Van Consols, from £9 to £6; Providence, from £20 to £10 and £11; West Frances, West Seton, Cook's Kitchen, Devon, North Levant, Wheal Basset, South Condurrow, and Herodsfoot, from dividend to non-dividend mines, and, in instances, greater fluctuations have transpired. Each of these mines present different and peculiar features, which those practically conversant with mining can alone explain. Every information and data supplied to intending investors by—

RICHARD TREDINNICK,
Consulting Mining Engineer, 32, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FIVE PER CENT. FIRST DEBENTURE STOCK.

EAST AND WEST JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

Capital £900,000.

Applications for £62,500 Perpetual Five per Cent. First Debenture Stock, at £97 10s. per £100 Stock,

Payable—£10 on application, and £87 10s. on Allotment.

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BIRMINGHAM TOWN AND DISTRICT BANK, Birmingham;
Messrs. GREENWAY, SMITH and GREENWAY, Bankers, Warwick; and by Mr. J. L. DALLEY, 75, Old Broad-street, London, the Broker;
from all of whom Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained.

The First Debenture Stock is the last portion of the £400,000 authorised to be issued, and is a Perpetual First Mortgage Charge upon the East and West Junction Railway, 33¼ miles long, from Stratford-on-Avon to Towcester, forming junctions with the London and North Western and Great Western Railways, thereby reducing by 25 miles the carriage of iron ore and other traffic from Northamptonshire and other eastern districts into Wales.

Notice has been given to the Board of Trade of the completion of the railway, and upon their sanction being given it will be immediately opened for traffic, the necessary rolling stock being on the line.

The stock will be placed in the names of subscribers free of charge.

For the due payment of the 5 per cent. interest from the date of subscription until the line has been open 12 months, a sufficient amount of Consols has been invested in the names of—

JAMES ATKINSON LONGRIDGE, Esq.,
The Chairman of the Company, 3, Westminster Chambers, Westminster.
ERIC CARRINGTON SMITH, Esq.,
(Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smiths), London.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE BLOCHAIRN IRON COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Capital £600,000, in 12,000 shares of £50 each.

Subscription £1 per share on application, and £14 on allotment.

Probable further calls, not exceeding £10 per share, in October, 1873, and in April, 1874. The remainder as and when required.

The vendors deposit £100,000 in paid-up shares of the company as a guarantee that the net profits for the first five years shall average not less than 10 per cent. per annum, or 50 per cent. within that period on the amount of capital called up.

Shareholders may, at their option, pay in advance the whole or any portion of the capital uncalled on their shares, and receive interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT HANNAY, Jun., Esq., Glasgow (Chairman).
JAMES J. GRIEVE, Esq., M.P. for Greenock.
RICHARD S. CUNLIFF, Esq. (late of Randolph Elder and Co.), Glasgow.
JAMES MORTON, Esq., Greenock.
THOMAS HANNAY, Esq., Glasgow.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Collier and Co.), Salford, Manchester.
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Esq., Manchester.
WALTER NEILSON, Jun., Esq., Mossend, Glasgow, Managing Director.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Branches.
THE CONSOLIDATED BANK (Limited), Manchester and London.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. THOMAS NICOLSON, MACWILLIAM, and CO., Glasgow.
H. T. CHAMBERS, Esq., London.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. CHADWICKS, ADAMSON, COLLIER, and CO., London and Manchester.

OFFICES—43, WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW.

This company is formed for the purchase of the well-known ironworks of Messrs. Hanney and Sons, situated at Blochairn, near Glasgow, and their collieries at Nether Johnstone, near Motherwell.

The whole of the properties have been valued under our own instructions: the ironworks by Mr. W. W. Hulse, of Manchester, and the collieries by Mr. William Armstrong, of Chester-le-Street, and the total value, exclusive of stocks and stores, amounts to £301,000.

The stocks and working capital may be estimated at about £200,000

The purchase-money is payable to the vendors as follows:—£100,000 in 2000 fully paid-up shares of the company, and the remainder in cash in four instalments—namely, one-fourth on taking possession of the property, one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in 12 months, and the balance in 18 months.

In making the valuation there has been no addition for goodwill, and no premium or intermediate profit of any kind.

The ironworks are the largest and most important in Scotland, and have been equipped in a substantial, complete, and permanent manner. They can now produce at the rate of 1500 tons of finished bars and plates per week, or about 75,000 tons per annum.

The present value of the turnover or output of the entire works is over one million sterling per annum.

The collieries, which are held under lease from the late Lord Belhaven for an unexpired term of 16½ years, are situate 16 miles from the ironworks, and are now connected by the Monkland Canal and the Caledonian Railway; and when the City of Glasgow Union Railway is completed they will have direct and unbroken communication with the ironworks.

The valuation is taken on the moderate terms of 1s. 6d. per ton profit on coal.

It is intended that the whole of the property shall be handed over to the company as from the 31st May, 1873.

A contract has been entered into between Robert Hannay, Robert Hannay the younger, and Thomas Hannay, of Glasgow, of the first part, and Ebenezer Adamson the younger, of Manchester, on behalf of the company, of the second part, made May 21st and 23rd, 1873.

The total expenses of the formation and establishment of the company to the date of the allotment of shares, including all brokerage and agency charges, will not exceed 1 per cent. in addition to the valuation, legal, and incidental charges.

Applications for shares, accompanied with a deposit of £1 per share, may be made in the usual form, and addressed to ourselves, or to the bankers of the company. In case no allotment or only a diminished allotment be made, the deposit will be returned to the applicant, or the balance placed to his credit towards the amount due on allotment. CHADWICKS, ADAMSON, COLLIER, and CO.

65, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., and 64, Cross-street, Manchester, May 31st 1873.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for the last 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and sharedealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with the mining interest.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Although the present depression in English mines (owing in a great measure to the enormous losses incurred by the public in American gold schemes) is very great, perhaps there never was a time when some of them had better prospects of success, or when investors could with greater safety embark in a judicious selection. It was with this feeling that one of our firm, after going to Shropshire and Wales, visited Cornwall. Some of his Notes appeared, under the signature of "Argus," in last week's Journal, and we are now prepared with a selected list of mines, which may, we think, be safely recommended.

GUIDE TO INVESTMENTS.
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SPARGO'S "GUIDE TO INVESTMENTS" affords information (ample and correct) of all the best-paying investments. Capitalists and men of business should consult the "Guide" for reliable and valuable intelligence. THOMAS SPARGO,
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Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

COMPAGNIE GENERALE DE DEMENEGEMENT ET DE TRANSPORTS DIVERS POUR PARIS, LA FRANCE, ET L'ETRANGER (Limited).—For the removal and transport of furniture. The majority of the subscribers are resident either in France or Germany.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COLLIERIES COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 150,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To purchase and work coal fields in Vancouver's Island. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—T. A. Murray, 6, Pelham-crescent, South Kensington; G. M. Sproat, 4, Lime-street-square, E.C.; Joseph Gray, 54, Lime-street; Thomas Flemmell, jun., 41, Lime-street; G. Gourlay, The Downs, Clapton; John Patton, jun., 3, White Lion-court, E.C.; and M. Cook, 143, Maida Vale, W.

EWOOD BRIDGE MILL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To carry on the manufacture of raw silk and other materials, and to work mineral property at Ewood Bridge, Lancashire. The subscribers are—John Dean, Haslingden, 10; John Keep, Burgess Nook, Haslingden, 5; W. Ingham, Laneside, near Haslingden, 1; J. C. Dean, Rye Hill, near Haslingden, 1; John Whitaker, Carns Hill, near Haslingden, 1; H. Heap, Burgess Nook, 1; John Oldroyd, Staleybridge, 1.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 20*l.* shares. To acquire and work collieries at Barnsley. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. A. Penns, Sutton Coldfield; J. Hinks, Emsdale-park-road, Handsworth; W. T. Smedley, Hetton, near Birmingham; H. S. Smith, Heathfield-road, Handsworth; S. J. Boyce, 2, De Beauvoir-square, N.; A. J. Allbutt, Breckfield; and T. Street, Aston, near Birmingham.

ALLIANCE CO-OPERATIVE COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. For the supply of coal, coke, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. H. Brown, 19, Boundary road, St. John's-wood; H. Nisbet, Priory-road, Kilburn; R. Davison, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn; S. Purkins, 140, Albany-road, Kilburn; F. H. Rookes, Fern Lodge, South Norwood; H. Corbett, Redcliffe Gardens; and S. S. Daw, 35, Lincolns Inn-fields.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN FRESH MEAT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 150,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. To acquire and carry out patents for an improved mode of preserving animal food. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—R. Lambert, Brunswick Villas, Barnet; Wm. Cutler, 9, Buckingham Palace-road; W. Allen, 11, Ave Maria-lane; A. J. Oliver, 6, Oval-road, Clapham; H. Wood, 30, Belmont-street, N.W.; Henry Maclean, Brussels; W. J. Templeton, 11, Sydney-terrace, New Cross.

MAGNUS ENAMELLED SLATE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 22,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To take over the business of Mr. E. Magnus, of Buckingham Palace-road. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. A. Barnard, Honey Hall, Radnorshire; F. L. Barnard, Hampton Court Palace; J. Taylor, 29, Queen's Gate, W.; R. W. H. Noyes, 316, Regent street; J. W. Bell, Holland Villas, Kensington; and M. Clarke, Neubreggen Hall, near Carlisle.

MOSS LANE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 80,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To purchase a cotton mill at Heyside, Lancashire. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—R. Filton, Oldham; Henry Wilden, Deansgate, Liverpool; J. Booth, Royton; Joshua Newton, Oldham; Wm. Bodden, Ashton-under-Lyne; Hugh Tait, Oldham; and A. T. Thomson, Oldham.

LEICESTER COAL CONSUMERS' COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. For the supply of coal, &c. The subscribers are all resident in Leicestershire.

AUBIGNY STONE QUARRIES COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 40,000*l.*, in 50*l.* shares. To acquire and work stone quarries at Aubigny, France.

FORMATION OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

The development of almost every class of enterprize being now conducted by limited liability companies, such volumes as that of Mr. Spearman Farries—"Joint Stock Companies; being a Practical Treatise on their Formation, Management, and Winding-up"—are naturally in much requisition, especially among general readers, who desire less to know the exact words of the Act than its general spirit; and as the new edition, the third, just issued by Messrs. Reed and Flint, of Fleet-street, after being nearly seven years out of print, has been thoroughly revised and corrected to date, it will be seen that full reliance may be placed on it.

It is mentioned that in comparison with previous issues the bulk of the work has been considerably increased, which is explained by the circumstance that, in addition to nearly all the original contents, no less than 10 new Acts of Parliament have been condensed and incorporated, the voluminous Rules and Orders in Chancery are here included for the first time, a large number of important cases and legal decisions are interspersed, and many other minor alterations have been made. The book being essentially a popular treatise, it would be unfair to look for every strictly legal detail, or for an index that would satisfy a lawyer; but it may safely be said that there are few particulars likely to be required by the man of business for which he will search in vain.

The various portions of the subject are not treated in the same order as in the Acts, so that it is difficult to ascertain how closely the words of the Acts have been adhered to since, although we may not find a clause complete where it would be generally expected, the omitted portion may appear in some other part of the volume to which the author considers it more properly belongs. Thus the fact that a limited company must have the word "limited" as the last word of its title does not appear to be mentioned either in reference to the different kinds of companies or to the framing of the prospectus, nor does the index show that the name or title of the company is in any way referred to; but it must be concluded from this that the information is omitted for the 23rd section of the Act which gives the Board of Trade power to authorise limited companies formed "not for the purpose of profit" to omit the word "limited" is inserted as a foot note, and it is not improbable that the necessity of the use of the word may be elsewhere noticed. With regard to the general arrangements of the book, it is precisely that likely to be most convenient to the promoters, officers, and shareholders of limited companies, since it gives them the information in the order in which they will probably require it. Thus the formation of public companies is first dealt with, then the administration or management, next the books and accounts, and, lastly, the winding up; the three remaining parts treating of miscellaneous matters, companies existing prior to 1862, and forms from the schedules to the Companies Act, 1862, respectively. There is, likewise, an extensive appendix, embracing an abridgment of general orders and rules in Chancery, and abridgments of the Stannaries Act, 1869, of the Life Assurance Companies Acts of 1870 and two following years, and of the Mortgage Debenture Acts of 1865 and 1870.

The volume is, altogether, one which may be profitably studied by those connected with commercial undertakings generally, and one from which they may obtain in the course of a few minutes' reading sufficient to enable them to avoid incurring penalties through unintentional infringements of the law. The introduction contains some excellent remarks and suggestions, from which many may profit largely. As a popular law book on the subject of public companies Mr. Farries' work will, doubtless, fully retain the reputation it has so long enjoyed.

IRON METALLURGY.—We have received a few copies of the well-known treatise "On Iron Metallurgy," by the late Mr. S. BALDWIN ROGERS, long considered to be entirely out of print. The copies are clean and uncut, and complete, with steel-plates, &c. They are offered at the original publication price of 25s. per copy, and will be forwarded by post from the *Mining Journal* office on receipt of 25s. 6d. For the information of those unacquainted with the work it may be stated that the subjects treated of are—Iron and its properties, and the mode of giving it nature and body respectively; the materials required in ironmaking; the mode of dealing with the sulphur in the fuel; the peat deposits of Great Britain and Ireland, and their value in iron smelting; fluxes; the blast furnace cinders; smelting; the action and reaction of materials in the blast furnace; the produce of blast furnaces; analyses of pig-iron; the refining process; the puddling process; steel, and its manufacture, &c., and a general recapitulation of the several matters referred to. There is, likewise, an outline of a new system of management for conducting the various operations at large ironworks scientifically and economically, with a statement of the advantages to be anticipated from carrying out the suggested new system. The book was always considered of great value, as giving the opinions of a thoroughly practical man of long and varied experience.

COOK'S CONTINENTAL TIME-TABLES.—A valuable little shilling handbook for tourists has just been issued by Messrs. THOS. COOK and SON, the well-known pleasure tour and excursion agents, and at the present time, when so many are preparing to visit the Vienna Exhibition, will doubtless find a very large number of readers. It comprises time-tables for all the principal lines of railway, steamers, diligencies, &c., on the continent of Europe, and has the very great merit of showing the principal stations only, so that all the information the tourist requires can be compressed into a volume that can be conveniently carried in the pocket. For example, the tourist from London *viâ* Havre to Paris is informed of the times of departure of all trains which it will suit him to travel by from Waterloo, Woking, and Winchester to Southampton, but he is not confused with the times for intermediate stations; and for the Western of France line he has the times for Havre, Yvetot, Rouen, Nantes, and Paris, which is quite as much as required. The tables are given upon the system designed many years since by, we think, Mr. Sharp—the times of all down trains are read from top to bottom of the table, those of up trains from bottom to top. This renders it unnecessary to print the names of places more than once, and space is much economised. In addition to the time-

which would be much improved by an index giving the top and bottom of each table, there are distance-tables, tables of foreign weights and moneys, a large amount of general information; and the usefulness of the book is much aided by its embellishment with eight well-executed maps of the various counties and districts to which the tables relate.

THE GEOLOGY OF INDIANA.

have been favoured by Professor E. T. Cox, State Geologist for his, with a copy of his official reports for 1871 and 1872 (accompanied by a case of excellent maps on a large scale), which not only ains a vast amount of historical and statistical information, but it in such a style that it can be read with pleasure. He must ngratulated upon being able to note the continued prosperity apid extension of the mining and manufacturing industries of tate. Districts, he remarks, that were but yesterday covered rimeval forest, or only broken here and there by the quiet purof the husbandman, have been awakened by the whistle of the otive and the puffs of the stationary engine; coal-begrimed rs throng the streets of mining villages of a year's growth, and ork of mining and shipping coal is pushed forward with an y and zeal that is unprecedented in the West, and far outstripthe hopes of the most sanguine utilitarian. The number of s in the block coal region have greatly increased in all the ies, and the demand for coal is still greatly in excess of the y. At the present rate of progress of mining in Indiana a few years will develope an endless chain of mines over the entire of the coal field from Warren county on the north to the Ohio on the south, with a belt of blast-furnaces girdling the zone of or iron smelting coal.

though some important difficulties were experienced upon the se of the block coal as smelting fuel, they appear to have been overcome; and the Brazil furnace now works with the utmost arity, and yields 400 tons of iron per week. It went into blast tober, and during the first 30 days made 1008 tons of foundry especially suited for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. The vements were brought about by Mr. E. C. Garlick, one of the ners of the furnaces; it is 61 feet high, 14 feet across the boshes, closed at the top. The rapid increase in the demand for Indiana coal in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Indiana- without mentioning the numerous cities of less population but consumers of the fossil fuel, and the consumption on the various ad lines already constructed, points very clearly to a necessity ore roads from the large manufacturing centres to the coal field, will not only give additional facilities for opening mines, but creasing competition in freights have the twofold tendency to its cost as well as to secure a more steady supply. With a of accomplishing this end a number of railroad lines have been osed, on some of them work has been commenced, and others n part completed. As a gas coal the Davies's cannel is decidedly rior to Pittsburg coal; a cubic foot of Davies's cannel gas being l to 605 grains of sperm, whilst the Pittsburg gas is equal to rains only; but the coke from the Pittsburg coal is worth twice ch for heating purposes as that from the Davies's cannel. The from Washington, in Davies's county, was tested by Mr. Stacy, superintendent of the Indianapolis Gasworks, and yielded ubic feet of gas per 1 lb.; Mr. Stacy reported it to be very nearly l to the Pittsburg coal, and the yield of coke was very fair as to ity and quality.

e general character of the Indiana coal can be judged of from mparison given by Professor Cox of English, Youghiogheny, Wilson's Indiana. The English is the average of 48 samples of g coals used at various gasworks. Taking Youghiogheny as reenting 100, the yield of gas would be for English 106, and for n's 98; the illuminating power would be for English 74, and Wilson's 88; and the value of coke for English 95, and for Wilson's The Rev. W. Corby, of Notre Dame College, St. Joseph county, ana, obtained peat which, thoroughly air dried, yielded 64 per of volatile matter, and 36 per cent. of coke. The composition e various kinds of coal being carefully given, the report will e of considerable commercial value, and the choice of the coal adapted for any particular purpose will be much facilitated; Harbison's coal, A, is found to be remarkably rich in gas, showalmost as much as is contained in the celebrated Boghead coal of land. Hay's coal, A, is described as being well adapted for genese, and capable of being used in the manufacture of iron. Adam th's coal, K, is referred to as one which taken altogether is an ex- coal for manufacturing and general use, and is well situated railway communication. Alexander's coal, N, is an excellent n coal, and a grate full burns without clinker, and will probably e to be a good gas coal. Dr. Posey's coal, K, is a good coal for n and blacksmithing. It contains a large percentage of gas, and eported that it was used at the gasworks at Evansville when Wabash and Erie Canal, which ran close by the mine, was in ation. Shandy's coal, K, is similar in character and quality. e's coal, L, is a good coal, has an excellent reputation wherever wn, stands exposure to the weather, and large quantities have shipped to southern points by the river from this mine. And ese statements of the composition of the coals and descriptions heir character are very numerous, it would be easy to ascertain probable chances of success connected with any particular proy the working of which might be projected.

ery ample details are given concerning the several counties which ived the largest amount of attention during the years reported The geological formations of Perry county embace a portion of lower carboniferous rocks, the greater part of the coal measures, rruginous gravel and sand, which has by some been thought to ng to the tertiary, glacial drift and a few patches of quaternary the highest points along the Ohio river. The section shows the regate thickness of the coal seams occurring in Perry county to pwards of 16 feet, but these figures seem to represent the thickes as found near the outcrop. Thus, at Newburg the I coal, the n Newburg seam, is at a depth of 100 feet, and is found to be a l seam 5 feet in thickness, and on the Kentucky side of the river K coal is worked as a fine 10-ft. seam; their widths in the Indigeneral section being stated at 6 in. and 2 feet 6 in. only. The logy of Dubois and Pike counties has been very fully treated of Prof. John Collett, Assistant State Geologist, to whom has also n entrusted a geological reconnoissance of Jasper, White, Carroll, a, Miami, Wabash, and Howard counties. The stratified rocks of bois county belong mainly to the coal measures, with a limited posure of subcarboniferous or mountain limestone in the deep ses of the head waters of the Patoka river. The entire area of county is underlaid by coal, excepting only the highlands comncing a short distance north of Birdseye, and extending to the thern boundary. The general section shows the A, K, L, and M ms, the first and second of which are here 4 feet and 2 feet 10 in. rectively. In Pike county they thicken still more, the K coal reach- 5 feet 9 in., and the L coal 10 feet 9 in., the aggregate thickness the seams in Pike county being 25 feet. In Pike county gold and per have been found in unimportant quantities.

he geological survey of Parke county forms the subject of an borate report by Professor Hobbs, and Professor Warder gives some eresting particulars relating to Dearborn, Ohio, and Switzerland unties, but this as well as Mr. Hartman's description of the manuture of spiegeleison, which will be accompanied by illustrations, st be reserved for a future notice. The volume is really as interesting as it is useful, and will assuredly do much to promote the velopment of the large industrial resources which the State of diana evidently possesses.

FIRE-BRICKS.—Mr. R. F. L. JENNER, of Kidwelly, has patented ne improvements in the manufacture of Dinas fire-bricks. The clay, millstone t, and other materials of which the Dinas fire-brick is composed, are ground to wder, and the reduced material for each brick is subjected to great pressure without lime), thereby dispensing with the ordinary process of drying, and proing a closer and harder brick, and one capable of resisting the great heat of el furnaces. For bricks to be used in hollow fires a small quantity of lime and mina is added, to adapt them to bear cooling.

BOILER INCRUSTATION.—It is stated by M. Austin that glycerine xed with the water in the boilers of steam-engines prevents the deposition of e lime salts, and, consequently, protects the boiler from incrustation. About lb. of glycerine to every 300 or 400 lbs. of coal burnt is said to be sufficient for is purpose.—*Athenæum.*

COAL TRADE.

Mr. J. R. Scott, the Registrar of the London Coal Market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coal into and from the port and district of London, by sea, railway, and canal, during May, 1873:—

IMPORTS.

By sea.	Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	165	111,350
Seaham	22	9,823
Sunderland	90	56,754
Middlesborough	2	434
Hartlepool	42	15,615
Blyth	3	2,661
Scotch	37	7,731
Welsh	3	781
Yorkshire	77	13,691
Duff	1	288
Small coal and cinders	6	1,982
Total	448	221,110
Imports during May, 1872	406	201,962

By Railway and Canal.	Tons	c.
London and North-Western	81,771	7
Great Northern	75,686	0
Great Western	55,176	0
Midland	143,267	0
Great Eastern	61,866	12
South-Western	2,562	12
London, Chatham, and Dover	1,385	0
South-Eastern	971	19
Grand Junction Canal	905	15
Total	423,592	5
Imports during May, 1872	424,207	13

Comparative Statement, 1872 *and* 1873.

	Ships.	Tons.		Tons.	c.
Jan. 1 to May 31, 1872	2170	1,155,855	Jan. 1 to May 31, 1872	2,076,800	0
Jan. 1 to May 31, 1873	2216	1,143,464	Jan. 1 to May 31, 1873	2,066,327	0
Decrease in the present year		12,391	Decrease in the present year	10,473	0
Increase ditto	46				

EXPORTS.

Export List, showing the distribution of coal imported into the port or district of London, by sea, rail, and canal, and afterwards exported coastwise or to foreign parts, or sent beyond limits of London district, by rail or inland navigation, during May, 1873:—

Railway-borne coal passing "in transitu" through district ..... Tons		64,961
Seaborne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast	43,892	
Ditto, sent beyond limits by railway	12,020	
Ditto, by canal and inland navigation	1,195	= 57,107
Railway-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts, or the coast	22,670	
Ditto, by rail beyond district	248	= 22,918
Seaborne coal brought into port and exported in same ships		1,372
Total quantity of coal conveyed beyond limits of coal duty district during May, 1873		146,358
Ditto, during May, 1872		117,474

Comparative Statement, 1872 and 1873.

Total distribution of coal from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1873	719,395
Total distribution of coal from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1872	682,180
Increase in the present year	37,215

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Comparative Statement, Jan. 1 to May 31, 1872 *and* 1873.

Decrease in imports by railway ..... Tons	10,473	
Ditto by sea	12,391	= 22,864
Increase in exports		37,215
Net decrease in trade within the London district		60,079

THE COPPER TRADE.

We have had a strong reaction from the sharp fall named in our issue of May 30, the statistical position of copper not being found so unfavourable as had been anticipated when the charters for the second half of April were telegraphed. The actual figures when analysed seem to be as follows:—

Charters for four months, 1873 ..... Tons	15,200
Charters for four months, 1872	17,300

A decrease of 2100 tons in four months, at which rate the year's supply from Chili would be under 40,000 tons. It is a matter worth observation, that more copper is coming from Chili in the shape of ore and regulus than has been usual of late. This probably arises from the increased cost of fuel and labour, and which did not probably have its full effect last year. Another point that should be noticed, and which we alluded to in our last monthly report, is the continued decrease in our imports compared with 1872, and the very large augmentation in exports. The figures will be found below; but inasmuch as the imports have diminished 5101 tons, and exports increased 6115 tons in the past four months, it shows an actual displacement of over 11,000 tons of copper. Unfortunately, however, these large items have not yet affected our actual stocks to the extent that would have been supposed, still the available quantity of copper is less at the moment than it has been at any period since August, 1872. The market, however is most sensitive, and becomes immediately depressed upon any anxiety being manifested by holders to realise any quantity, whilst, on the other hand, a very small demand for cash almost as quickly determines sellers to advance their quotations. The sales in the past month were 4480 tons Chili, at from 92*l.* to 81*l.*, and 2640 tons Australian from 96*l.* to 89*l.* Up to Wednesday morning last prices had recovered quite the 5*l.* fall that had been experienced, but since the advance of the Bank rate to 7 per cent. the market has a decidedly weak tone, but with small quantities offering. The imports of copper into England for the first four months of the following years were—1870, 17,643 tons; 1871, 23,673 tons; 1872, 27,097 tons; 1873, 21,906 tons. The exports for the same periods were—1870, 19,991 tons; 1871, 11,941 tons; 1872, 12,376 tons; 1873, 18,491 tons.

The position from June 1, 1872, to June 1, 1873, was as follows:—

	Price.	Stock on hand.	Stock, including afloat and chartered.
1872—June 1	£ 107 0 0	Tons 21,595	Tons 35,495
July 1	104 0 0	23,213	37,447
August 1	103 0 0	27,733	39,733
September 1	90 0 0	27,922	39,989
October 1	84 0 0	29,342	41,409
November 1	86 0 0	28,940	40,051
December 1	85 0 0	30,753	40,453
1873—January 1	90 0 0	32,001	41,991
February 1	87 0 0	32,432	42,012
March 1	85 0 0	32,180	41,663
April 1	92 0 0	30,396	39,375
May 1	88 0 0	29,908	39,024
June 1	84 0 0	30,912	38,984

And the comparative positions at the same date of the past four years with the present are as follow:—

	Price.	Stock on hand.	Stock, including afloat and chartered.
1869—June 1	£ 67 0 0	Tons 24,063	Tons 44,896
1870—June 1	68 0 0	30,234	43,283
1871—June 1	65 0 0	34,117	43,677
1872—June 1	107 0 0	21,595	35,495
1873—June 1	84 0 0	30,912	38,984

HENRY ROGERS, SONS, AND CO.

COPPER—(Messrs. James and Shakspeare).—Transactions in furnace material have been confined to the Swansea Ticketing of Tuesday, when 2515 tons of ore averaging 10 per cent. produce, fetched an average price of 14*s.* 11*d.* per unit. This low value is attributed to the difficulties between the smelters and their men, and to the great increase in wages (about 50 per cent.) which the former have now to pay, thereby rendering smelting a much more costly operation than formerly. Sales of bars for the week amount to 1250 tons, of which 300 Lota from 82*l.* to 83*l.* 10*s.* cash—85*l.* with two months' prompt; 800 Urmeneta and good ordinary brands from 82*l.* to 85*l.* cash, 85*l.* to 86*l.* with two and three months' prompt; 150 picked and best brands at 84*l.* 5*s.* to 85*l.* cash. The advance which took place in quotations has, however, been lost since the alteration in the Bank rate, and we close at about the lowest named values. In Australian we note 50 tons of Burra at 90*l.* 10*s.* and 92*l.* cash; 475 Wallaroo at 89*l.* 15*s.* sharp cash, to 93*l.* with usual 14 days, and 150 at 91*l.* to 94*l.* with prompts ranging from one to three months, at 91*l.* 10*s.* to 94*l.* per ton, the market closing dull at our list prices. Smelters have made no alteration in their official quotations, being tolerably full of work at, and close upon, full rates. Trifling quantities of manufactured and raw might be purchased from second hands at the lowest figures in our list, but we doubt if more than 200 to 300 tons in all could be gathered together, although to effect sales to such an extent a further reduction would have to be submitted to.

It will be seen by statistics below, from Jan. 1 to April 30, that deliveries of copper from the public stocks continue good, although there has been no excitement (as last year) in the trade, and consumers have drawn only what they wated for actual and immediate requirements:—

Imports.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Copper in ore ..... Tons	2,622	2,526	2,277
Ditto in regulus	4,906	5,774	5,492
Ditto in bars, cakes, ingots, &c.	10,185	14,819	12,230
	17,713	23,119	19,999
Exports.			
Foreign copper	6,738	2,731	2,428
Raw English ditto	5,315	3,930	3,515
Manufactured ditto	3,508	2,959	3,318
Yellow metal	3,587	3,372	3,318
Brass	1,037	976	1,030
	20,185	13,968	13,609

The following were the deliveries from stock in England and France:—

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Jan. 1 to May 31 ..... Tons	24,116	24,960	22,688
During May	4,401	4,943	3,705

The direct imports from the West Coast of South America into England during the month of April were equal to 4511 tons pure; into Havre, nil: and during the same period 994 tons of foreign copper entered the port of London, making together a total of 5505 tons. The mails received here from Chili during May advised charters for together 3489 tons, against 3158 tons during May, 1872, and 3398 in May, 1871. During the present year 16,288 tons have been so advised against 19,931 tons in 1872, and 15,989 tons in 1871.

COPPER—(Grenfell and Rickards).—In the early part of the present week a rally took place in our markets, and a fair quantity of Chili bars were taken at from 84*l.* to 85*l.* per ton. The advance in the Bank rate, on the 4th inst., to 7 per cent., had a very decided effect on prices, and on Thursday bars were done at 82*l.* 10*s.*, and the tendency to dulness still increases. Manufactured copper still keeps its price steady, and nothing is to be got under 100*l.* for ordinary sheets. Those who have ores and regulus to dispose of at present find themselves forced either to hold or to sell at a great sacrifice, the smelters being unable to use more than a small proportion of their ordinary quantity. The influence of the great drop in the price of ores will be, if continued long, to stop production altogether in the poor mines of Cornwall.

COPPER—(Pitcairn-Campbell and Co., Liverpool).—Arrivals here during the fortnight of West Coast, S.A., produce:—Chimborazo, from Valparaiso, 759 tons bars, 50 tons ingots; Valparaiso, from Valparaiso, 7 tons bars; North Glen, from Tocopilla, 405 tons ores, 412 tons regulus; Tamana, from Valparaiso, 20 tons bars; Kenilworth, from Valparaiso, 436 tons bars, 111 tons ingots; Magellan, from Valparaiso, 337 tons bars, 110 tons ingots; Nebraska, from Valparaiso, 354 tons bars, 126 tons ingots, 36 tons Barilla; Montezuma, from Valparaiso, 18 tons bars; Santa Lucia, from Valparaizo, 50 tons bars; Beatrice, from Valparaiso, 20 tons bars; Patagonia, from Valparaiso, 293 tons bars. At Swansea, Atlantic, from Carrizal, 750 tons regulus: Corredora, from Chanaral, 620 tons regulus; Coronel, from Pan de Azucar, 602 tons ores; Corinna, from Carrizal, 675 tons ores; Annie Fisher, from Pena Blanca, 430 tons regulus. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, we estimate at—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	309	921	16,538	750	36
Swansea	3239	2881	2,996	50	—
Total	3548	3802	19,534	800	36

Representing about 22,700 tons fine copper, against 13,500 tons May 31, 1872; 23,900 tons May 31, 1871; and 18,300 tons May 15, 1870.

TIN—(Messrs. Van Houten and Ebeling Rotterdam, May 31).—Throughout the month a feeling of almost uninterrupted dulness and depression has ruled in the tin market, resulting in a decline of about 4 fls. Banca has been in moderate demand, and being pressed for sale the price gave way, from 84 fls. to 80 fls. Contracts for autumn delivery changed hands from 83 fls. to 80 fls.; at the close there are buyers at 80½ fls. Billiton has been in limited request, causing a decline from 83½ fls. to 80 fls. A considerable quantity of the recent heavy arrivals is withdrawn from the market. On Tuesday, the 3d prox., a public sale, comprising 9000 pecul Billiton, will take place at Batavia. To-day the directors of the Dutch Trading Company have given notice that they intend to hold two autumn sales this year, and that each sale will comprise about 30,000 slabs. In consequence of this announcement the market closes much stronger. The position of Banca tin in Holland on May 31, according to the official returns published by the Dutch Trading Company, was:—

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Import in May ..... Slabs	23,056	14,564	4,322
Total five months	108,347	43,957	49,850
Deliveries in May	16,800	7,000	15,693
Total five months	60,652	39,638	69,149
Stock second-hand	48,963	47,229	82,542
Total stock	148,660	70,721	131,680
Afloat ..... Peculs	15,600	8,500	17,300
Statement of Billiton:—			
Import in May ..... Slabs	13,370	3,800	3,000
Total five months	28,120	18,308	18,222
Deliveries in May	9,300	2,700	3,771
Total five months	31,440	15,156	12,971
Stock	11,553	5,908	6,651
Afloat ..... Peculs	8,339	6,601	10,320
Quotation Banca	80 fl.	96 fl.	76 fl.
May 31 ? Billiton	79½	93	75

These combined returns of Banca and Billiton for 1873, compared with those for 1872, exhibit—An increase of the import for May of 564 tons, an increase of the import for the five months of 2319 tons, an increase of the deliveries for May of 513 tons, an increase of the deliveries for the five months of 1162 tons, an increase of the stock second-hand of 231 tons, an increase of the unsold stock of 2381 tons, an increase of the total stock of 2612 tons, a decline of the quotation of Banca of 26*l.* 13*s.* per ton. The Government returns for the month of March are as follows:—

EXPORT OF TIN FROM HOLLAND.

	March.			Three months.		
	1873.	1872.	1871.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Germany ..... Tons	270	201	167	746	622	521
England	225	13	124	497	35	363
Belgium	63	43	51	234	297	135
France	61	2	20	107	22	90
Hamburg	21	33	23	57	76	23
United States	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries	17	3	5	19	15	29
Total	657	295	390	1660	1067	1161

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co. Manchester, June 4)—Soda: Cream caustic, 60 per cent., 19*l.* 10*s.* to 20*l.*; white 19*l.* 5*s.* to 20*l.* 5*s.*; soda ash, 215-16*d.* to 3¼*d.*; soda crystals, 7*l.*; bi-carbonate, 18*l.*; saltcake, 4*l.*; Glauber salts, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*—Borax: Refined, 100*s.*—Nitrate of Soda: 15*s.* to 15*s.* 3*d.*—Potash: Muriates, 80 per cent., at 7*l.* 15*s.* f.o.b. Prussiate: Red, 3*s.* 1*d.*; yellow, 1*s.* 4½*d.*; chlorate, 1*s.* 5½*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; bichrome, 8½*d.*; potashes, 37*s.* 6*d.*; pearl ashes, 50*s.*—Saltpetre: Foreign, 28*s.* 6*d.* to 29*s.* 6*d.*; refined, 33*s.* 6*d.*—Alum: 8*l.* 5*s.* for loose lump; in export barrels, 8*l.* 15*s.*; ground, 9*l.*—Bleaching Powder: At 12*l.* to 12*l.* 5*s.*—Ammonia—Sulphate: White and grey, 18*l.*; brown, 16*l.*, 23 per cent.; carbonate, 7½*d.*; muriate, 32*l.* to 37*l.*; sal ammoniac, 1sts, 49*s.*; 2nds, 48*s.*—Iron Salts: Green and rusty copperas, 70*s.*; dry copperas, 55*s.*—Copper Salts: Sulphate of copper, 31*l.* 10*s.* to 32*l.*—Arsenic: 11*l.* for white powdered.—Acid: Tartaric, at 1*s.* 7½*d.*; oxalic, 9½*d.*; sulphuric, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*; carbolic, 1*s.* 3*d.*—Magnesia: Epsom salts, 4*l.* 15*s.* for refined.—Pitch: 24*s.* to 26*s.*—Benzole: 30 per cent., 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; 50 per cent., 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.*; 90 per cent., 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*—Wood Pulp: Moist, 14*l.* per ton of dry pulp; dry, 14*l.* 10*s.*—China-clay, 42*s.* to 45*s.* per ton.—Pyrites: Spanish cupreous, 8½*d.*; non-cupreous, 10*d.*—Brimstone: Best thirds, 6*l.* 10*s.*—Phosphates: High strength, 85 to 90 per cent., 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per unit; Estramadura, 1*s.* 3*d.*; Ordinary, 60 per cent., 1*s.*; precipitated phosphate of lime, 40 to 50 per cent., 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*; super-phosphates, 25 to 26 per cent., 3*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—Manganese: Ores, 145*s.* for 70 per cent.—Iron Ore: Hematite, 25*s.* to 30*s.*; oolitic, 7*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 3*d.*

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping-engines reported for March is 18. They have consumed 2472 tons of coal, and lifted 18·2 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 49,700,000 lbs., lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:—

Crenver and Wheal Abraham—Pelly's 80 in. ..... Millions	60·5
Ditto —Willyams's 70 in.	58·4
Dolcoath—85 in.	65·6
East Pool—63 fms.	50·7
Great Work—Leed's 60 in.	52·2
West Basset—Thomas's 60 in.	52·7
West Chiverton—New 80 in.	64·3
West Wheal Seton—Harvey's 85 in.	52·5

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—A petition for winding-up this company by the Court of Chancery has been presented to the Master of the Rolls by Lieut.-Col. C. J. Tottenham, of Plas Berwyn, Llangollen; Mr. J. C. Roberts, of Dolgelley; and Major T. M. M. Weller, of Kingsgate House, Rolvendon, shareholders and directors of the company.

Mining prospects are looking up uncommonly favourable in North Devon. The Bampfylde Mine, at North Molton, is being worked with a great deal of judgment, and, notwithstanding the high price of fuel, a handsome profit is being made on the returns. The iron lode discovered near Bideford will probably be worked with spirit in a few months; and the iron and manganese mines at Georgeham, West Down, and Mouthoe, to the north of Barnstaple, are looking favourable.

RATING OF MINES.—At a meeting of the Penzance Board of Guardians, held on Thursday, under the chairmanship of the Rev. W. W. Wingfield, the Rating (Liability and Value) Bill, now before Parliament, was the subject of a conversation. The Chairman, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the board, produced his report of the meeting of the County Assessment Committee, held at Truro, on the 17th ult., at which it was considered that the amendments to the Bill introduced by Sir John St. Aubyn, if carried, would meet with the general approval of the county—that its tin and copper mines should be rated on the reserved rents, royalties, or dues. It was unanimously resolved by the guardians that the petition (circulated by the honorary secretary of the Assessment Committee) be adopted, substituting for the words "the dues paid by them," at the end of the second clause, the following—"the reserved rent, royalties, or dues," to make it conformable with the prayer of the petition, and with the resolution adopted by the board at their last meeting; and that the petition should be signed and forwarded to Sir John St. Aubin for presentation in the House of Commons. The assessment committee have also expressed their approval of the provisions in the Government Bill for securing uniformity of valuations.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—We are glad to be able to report that the prospects of the Cornish Mine Share Market have decidedly improved within the past few days; a little more business is being transacted, the market is somewhat steadier, and prices have an upward tendency. It was thought by some persons that a further reduction would have been made in the tin standards on Monday, but fortunately this did not take place, and the tin market has been rather strengthened by the fact that the Dutch Trading Company only intend holding two public sales during the autumn, and that the maximum quantity to be brought forward at each sale will not exceed 30,000 slabs, which is less than usual. The copper market also looks better, and the threatened strike in the trade seems to have come to nothing, so that the smelters, in making such a drop, were, to say the least of it, taking "time by the forelock." On the whole, things look more healthy, and with a reaction in the price of tin and copper, and a reduction in the price of materials, we might again hope to see mining in Cornwall look brighter, although the scarcity of men seems to be telling almost everywhere. If a plan, enabling men to earn more wages by working harder (without being checked in the next month) could be introduced, it would, doubtless, have a beneficial effect. Previous to the last day or two not much business was transacted, and dividend-paying mines have been occupying the chief share of attention. The following are the closing prices:—Carn Brea dealt in at 100 to 105. Cook's Kitchens enquired for, at 17½ to 18¼. Dolcoath slightly in demand, at about 49 to 51. East Pool, 9½ to 10½; East Lovell, 16 to 17. Great Wheal Vor quiet, at 6½ to 6¾. New Rosewarne, 2¾ to 3; not much doing. North Roskear, 8 to 8½; New Cook's Kitchen, 1½ to 1¾; Providence, 9 to 10, quiet. Rosewall Hill shares declined to 10*s.*, 15*s.*, and not much enquired for. South Condurrow steady, at 6½ to 6¾. South Carn Brea shares have gone rather quieter, at 3¾ to 4. South Frances, 9 to 10, quiet. South Crofty, 50 to 51, St. Ives Consols, 12 to 13. Tincroft in demand, at 49½ to 50½. West Chiverton, 11 to 11½, steady; we hear the late improvement favourably spoken of. West Basset, 7¾ to 8; West Seton, 47 to 48, quiet. West Frances, 10¾ to 11½; it is to be hoped that the committees of this mine and South Frances will succeed in their present efforts to arrive at an amicable settlement of the encroachment question. West Tolgus, 27 to 29; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) steady, at 14 to 15; Wheal Seton, 47½ to 48½; Wheal Margaret, 5 to 5½. Unity Woods flatter, at 16*s.* to 18*s.* Botallacks quiet, at 145 to 155.—*West Briton.*

Meetings of Public Companies.

SOUTH DARREN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, yesterday,—Mr. JARDINE in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read. The accounts made up to the present time showed liabilities over assets, 323*l.* 7s. 5d.

The report was read, as follows:—

June 4.—Herewith we beg to submit to you the following report of this mine with the amount of work done since the last general meeting:—The 90 has been extended west about 9 fathoms, and the lode throughout this drivage presents a kindly appearance, composed of good clay-slate, carbonate of lime, containing spots of lead and copper ore, with every prospect from its appearance of improvement. We have about 2½ fathoms more to drive to reach the perpendicular of productive ore ground driven through in the level above (the 80) for about 40 fms. in length, and valued at 10*l.*, 20*l.*, and 28*l.* per fathom. The 80 has been extended west about 6 fathoms, through a strong and promising lode, valued at from 16*l.* to 18*l.* per fathom; the lode in the end is 2½ ft. wide, composed of blue slate, carbonate of lime, lead, and copper ore, valued at 14*l.* per fathom, and presenting such indications as promise an early improvement. From the character of the lode driven through in this level, with the rich bunch of silver-lead ore gone down in the bottom, we are anxiously looking forward to the intersecting and opening on it at deeper levels, fully believing that it will be found profitably productive. We should here remark that the 90 and 80 ends would have been further extended had it not been for the frost, and other hindrances which we have had to contend with. The lode in the stopes over the 80 (three in number) are from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth from 10*l.*, 17*l.*, and 18*l.* per fathom. The 70 has been extended west about 7 fathoms; the lode has throughout this extent produced some good lead and copper ore, valued in places from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per fathom. The lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, with good indications of an approaching improvement, valued at 9*l.* per fathom for lead and copper ore. The lode in the stope over the 70 west is 2½ feet wide, and worth for lead and copper ore 14*l.* per fathom, and is improving as we go up. The lode in the stope over the 50 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth for lead and copper ore 8*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 50 west is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper ore 10*l.* per fathom. The returns for the last six months have been less than expected, owing chiefly to the weather, and other hindrances, as mentioned above. We recommend the present points of operation to be continued, which will incur a monthly expenditure in labour cost and merchants' bills of about 320*l.*, against which we calculate, unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence, on returning about 400*l.* per month, including lead and copper ore, until such time as more ore ground shall have been laid open. In conclusion, we beg to say that we consider the prospects of the mine have improved, and, on the whole, have not looked so well for a long time as at present. The machinery is in good working order.—J. BOUNDY, W. H. BOUNDY.

The CHAIRMAN said the report contained all the information the directors possessed. Their agent promised a profit of 80*l.* per month, and if those promises were realised they would do very well.

Capt. BOUNDY stated that they had been hindered by one month's frost, in addition to which the main rod had broken. The present water-wheel could not carry them much deeper, but there was a long run of ore ground to be taken away.

The report and accounts were adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—At a meeting of the directors, on Wednesday, a dividend of 20s. per share, free of income tax, was declared.

BLUE HILLS.—At a general meeting, yesterday (Col. W. Clarke in the chair), the accounts for the quarter showed a debit balance of 310*l.* 10s. 4d.; 20½ tons of tin had been sold, realising 1606*l.* 1s. 10d. A call of 2s. per share was made. [The agent's report will be found among our Mining Correspondence.]

WHEAL BASSET AND GRYLLS.—At the meeting, on May 28, the accounts show a loss on the 16 weeks of 200*l.* 12s. 3d., and a total debit balance of 587*l.* 6s. 9d. Materials, the reduced value of which exceeds 400*l.*, still remain to be disposed of. Capts. W. Oats and P. Prisk report—"Our merchants' bills and labour cost have been heavy, having used pretty much coal during the winter months, and the prices high—the average for four months 31s. 10d., delivered on the mine. We have also used pretty much timber for securing adit, putting up whims, &c.; and the drop in the price of tin has made a considerable difference in our credit. The mine continues to open out very well, and we believe with a little perseverance in opening on the north lodes we shall have a good mine. We have employed on tutwork 45 men; tribute, 32 men and 7 boys; enginemen, 4; pitmen, 1; carpenters and sawyers, 3 men and 1 boy; smiths, 2 men; bruising samples, 1 man; landers and fillers, 7 men; spallers and surface labour, 10 men; stamps-floors, 4 men, 30 boys, and 40 girls—total, 109 men, 38 boys, and 40 girls."

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

THE VAN MINES—MONTHLY REPORT.

June 4.—Seaham's engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 1 ft. below the 60 fm. level. The 60 is extended 7 fms. east of shaft; the lode in the present end is worth for lead ore 60*l.* per cubic fathom. The 60, west of shaft, is extended 11 fms.; the lode here looks strong and masterly, and is worth for the part carried 150*l.* per cubic fathom. The 45, west of shaft, is now extended 87 fms.; the lode in the present end is worth for the width carried 120*l.* per cubic fathom for lead ore. The winze sinking below the 45, to ventilate the 60 west, is down 7 fms.; there is a rich lode to be seen going down on the heading or footwall of this winze. We shall commence sinking another winze in a few days, on the bottom of this level, at a point 30 fms. east of the 45 fm. level cross-cut, for the purpose of ventilating the 60. The 45, east of shaft, has been extended 87 fms., and is still driving by side of the lode. The stopes in the back of this level, east and west of shaft, are worth in some places 100*l.* per cubic fathom; but, taking an average for the entire length and width, they are worth about 38*l.* per cubic fathom for lead ore; average width, 22 ft. The 30 fm. level, west of shaft, is at present suspended, and the men are putting up a rise to the 15 for ventilation; the rise is up 4 fms. The winze sinking in bottom of this level, at a point 90 fms. west of shaft, is down 8½ fms.; we are still sinking by the side of a rich lode here. The 30, east of shaft, is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible by four men: the lode in the present end is unproductive. The stopes in the back of this level, eleven in number, east and west of the shaft, are worth on an average 32*l.* per cubic fathom; average width 20 ft. The winze in bottom of the 15 east, 126 fms. east of shaft, for the purpose of ventilating the 30, is in good course of sinking. The three stopes in back of the 15 are on the average 24 ft. wide, worth 13*l.* per cubic fathom. The permanent levels are being pushed forward with full dispatch.—Surface: The machinery is in good working order. Our monthly sale takes place to-morrow: quantities, 480 tons of lead ore, and 200 tons of blende.—WM. WILLIAMS.

TYLLWYD SILVER-LEAD MINE.

The following special report has been made upon this property by Capt. Richard Harvey, the manager of West Esgair Lle:—

June 4.—I have carefully inspected this mineral property, both at surface and underground. This mine is situated about 7½ miles from the shipping port of Aberystwith, with a good road leading to the same. The sett is about a mile in length and upwards of three-quarters of the mile in breadth. Through it run three parallel lodes, underlying south about 1 ft. in a fathom; the stratum in which these lodes are embedded is clay-slate, being identical with that of the rich mines surrounding—Frongoch, Goginan, and the Lisburne Mines. The lodes run eastwards into a hill about 150 fathoms high. At the base of this hill a level has been driven east on the course of the south lode about 30 fathoms, from which a great quantity of lead ore has been raised and sold without the aid of machinery. The old men worked the bottom of this level for a few fathoms, but were obliged to abandon it, in consequence of the water being too quick for manual labour. In sinking an engine-shaft from surface on the course of this lode, and to communicate with this level, I was much surprised to see such fine rocks of ore being broken only 6 fathoms from the surface. This, indeed, is most encouraging, as this point is far eastward of any other workings, and is entirely in virgin ground. At the entrance of the adit level a shaft has been sunk on this lode about 10 fms., where a good course of ore exists—in fact, the last 2 fathoms sunk produced upwards of 2 tons of clean ore. The new engine-shaft is coming down from surface in a good lode upwards 30 fathoms to the east of this; when this shaft is sunk about 15 fms. below the adit, and a level extended to the old shaft, you cannot, in my opinion, fail in opening out rich stoping ground—in fact, there is every indication of it now, as the lode widens and improves as depth is attained. As the levels are extended eastward considerable backs would be obtained.

The middle lode is about 14 fms. north of the south lode. A level has been driven into the hill on its course about 120 fms., and from the great quantity of ground taken away it is evident that large piles of ore had been extracted, and from present appearance I should recommend this end being driven. A good deal of the bottom of this level has been worked away by tributers, the men having earned good wages—a fact which speaks for itself, they having had at that time no machinery for the dressing of the ore.—North Lode: Little has yet been done on this lode, which is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, containing good stones of lead ore, which well warrants the continuing of this level into the hill, from which good results may be expected.

In examining the old men's halvans at surface I find they contain lead ore which (when the new machinery is erected) can be made marketable at a great profit to the shareholders. I consider the local advantages of this property to be everything that could be desired to carry on the working of the mine cheaply, and to any extent, it having the the command of the River Rheidol, whence a never-failing supply of water can be obtained at all seasons of the year for all requisite machinery. The necessary buildings for machinery, &c., are being pushed on with the utmost dispatch. I cannot but add, in conclusion, that this mine will, in my opinion, prove a great success, and richly reward its fortunate proprietors.

WHEAL COATES.—Information has been received from the mine this morning, stating that a rich lode of tin has been cut in the 10 east end, and splendid rocks of tin have been broken therefrom.

BAMPFYLDE.—The agent states that the mine is opening up splendidly; they continue to raise large quantities of ore, and are now waiting for the opening of the Devon and Somerset Railway for transit, which will save expense of carriage: in the meantime, they are availing themselves of the means of forwarding their ore to Barnstaple by carts, in order to make room on the dressing-floors for the increased quantities of ore being raised from the copper mine. The lodes, both at the Heasley Mills and Crawborn, are yielding large quantities of manganese, which will make the lodes more valuable. The mine in every respect is presenting appearances which cannot be too fully appreciated.

WHEAL CREBOR.—It will be seen by the agent's report that this mine is likely to become one of the best dividend-paying properties in Devon, and it will amply repay the shareholders for their perseverance. The lode at the 48 fm. level is worth 6 tons of copper ore, and at the 120 from 18 to 20 tons of copper ore per fathom, which shows that it is greatly improving in depth. The 108 is just entering the shoot of ore, and the other intermediate levels, the 96 and 72, will also soon be in rich ore ground. Owing to the present facilities for working, this vast hill of ore can be extracted at very small cost, no coal being required. The standard for copper has advanced 5⅞, and must soon be much higher.

TIN ORE SOLD IN LONDON, 3rd JUNE, 1873.

Qnty. cwts.	Price £	s.	d.	Purchasers.
100	78	10	0	Penpoll Smelting Co. / Charlestown Smelt. Co.
100	78	15	0	Ditto ditto.
100	79	5	0	Williams, Harvey, & Co.
112	77	5	0	Ditto.
50	46	0	0	Ditto.
26	78	0	0	Ditto.
5	78	0	0	Ditto.
20	78	0	0	Ditto.
217	72	0	0	Ditto.
156	80	0	0	Ditto.
34	78	10	0	Bolitho and Sons. / Calenick Smelting Co.
6	80	0	0	Ditto ditto.
15	64	0	0	Ditto ditto.
8	80	0	0	Ditto ditto.
280	77	0	0	Ditto ditto.
60	77	0	0	Ditto ditto.
123	76	5	0	Ditto ditto.
10	71	10	0	Ditto ditto.
79	74	0	0	Ditto ditto.
56	75	10	0	Ditto ditto.
72	78	10	0	Ditto ditto.
80	79	5	0	Ditto ditto.
40	81	0	0	Ditto ditto.
70	78	10	0	Ditto ditto.
42	77	15	0	Ditto ditto.
34	77	0	0	Ditto ditto.
89	78	10	0	Ditto ditto.
100	81	15	0	Ditto ditto.
110	80	0	0	Ditto ditto.
64	15	0	0	Ditto ditto.
119	81	0	0	Ditto ditto.
156	78	10	0	Ditto ditto.
100	81	0	0	Ditto ditto.
120	77	0	0	Ditto ditto.
110	81	0	0	Ditto ditto.
•90	79	0	0	Ditto ditto.
90	79	5	0	Ditto ditto.
90	80	0	0	Ditto ditto.
35	76	5	0	Penpoll Smelting Co.
38	81	15	0	Ditto.
28	76	5	0	Ditto.
21	78	10	0	Ditto.
22	78	10	0	Ditto.
12	31	0	0	Ditto.
39	37	0	0	Ditto.

Qnty. cwts.	Price £	s.	d.	Purchasers.
12	81	0	0	Penpoll Smelting Co.
11	80	0	0	Ditto.
20	80	0	0	Ditto.
33	74	0	0	R. R. Michell and Co.
60	37	0	0	Ditto.
103	77	0	0	Ditto.
76	74	15	0	Ditto.
31	76	5	0	Ditto.
106	78	10	0	Ditto.
44	77	0	0	Charlestown Smelt. Co.
95	81	5	0	Ditto.
9	78	10	0	Ditto.
112	77	10	0	Ditto.
20	77	12	6	Ditto.
60	81	12	6	Ditto.
78	80	15	0	Ditto.
100	80	17	6	Ditto.
30	15	17	6	Tregoning and Co.
40	34	10	0	Ditto.
68	77	5	0	Ditto.
100	81	2	6	Ditto.
106	77	10	0	Ditto.
90	80	0	0	Ditto.
20	75	0	0	R. R. Michell and Co. / Penpoll Smelting Co. / Charlestown Smelt. Co.
13	80	0	0	Tregoning and Co. / Penpoll Smelting Co.
105	78	5	0	R. R. Michell and Co. / Charlestown Smelt. Co.
140	82	5	0	Ditto ditto.
100	79	5	0	Daubuz and Co.
173	80	0	0	Ditto.
35	76	5	0	Ditto.
120	78	10	0	Ditto.
90	80	0	0	Ditto.
90	79	5	0	Ditto.
145	81	10	0	Bolitho and Sons. / Charlestown Smelt. Co. / Calenick Smelting Co.
110	78	10	0	Redruth Smelting Co.
90	80	0	0	Ditto.
90	80	0	0	Tamar Smelting Co.
110	75	5	0	Bolitho and Sons. / Penpoll Smelting Co. / Charlestown Smelt. Co. / Calenick Smelting Co.

EACH COMPANY'S PURCHASE.

Company	Tons	
Daubuz and Co.	30	8
Bolitho and Sons	58	19
Williams, Harvey, and Co.	34	6
Tregoning and Co.	22	1
R. R. Michell and Co.	26	18
Redruth Smelting Company	10	0
Penpoll Smelting Company	19	8
Charlestown Smelting Company	42	14
Calenick Smelting Company	58	18
Tamar Smelting Company	4	10
Total	308	2

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 14, and sold at Swansea, June 3.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price. £	s.	d.
Cape	68	30	£22	10	6
ditto	68	30	22	10	6
ditto	67	30	22	9	6
ditto	39	31⅞	24	8	0
ditto	38	31⅞	24	4	6
ditto	5	32¾	24	15	6
ditto	50	53	40	16	6
ditto	4	56½	43	8	6
ditto	61	34	26	7	6
ditto	60	34	26	8	0
ditto	76	29½	22	19	0
ditto	75	29½	23	0	0
ditto	5	31¼	24	8	6
ditto	47	32¾	25	12	6
ditto	47	32½	25	5	0
ditto	48	32¼	25	0	0
ditto	18	30⅜	23	17	6
Knockmahon	128	14	10	5	0
ditto	99	4½	2	0	0
ditto	89	7⅛	4	10	0
ditto	75	12⅛	8	15	6
Berehaven	126	7	4	2	6
ditto	100	7¾	5	2	6
ditto	84	8⅜	5	0	0
Moonta	69	27¾	21	12	0
ditto	68	27¼	21	11	0

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price. £	s.	d.
Moonta	60	22⅞	£17	15	6
ditto	59	23	17	13	6
Wallaroo	90	12⅛	8	16	0
Sobral	84	6⅜	4	2	0
ditto	3	21⅛	15	6	0
ditto	27	18¼	13	10	6
ditto	35	13¾	10	3	0
ditto	3	6¼	3	3	0
Ballycummisk	63	6¼	3	11	0
ditto	63	6⅜	3	9	0
Concordia	28	47¾	36	3	6
ditto	14	45¼	34	8	6
ditto	5	48¼	36	1	6
ditto	42	45¾	34	15	6
ditto	3	22⅞	17	16	6
Fursdon	100	4⅛	2	7	0
Brass Ashes	46	6½	2	19	0
Spanish	34	14⅛	10	16	6
Italian	14	10⅝	7	15	6
ditto	6	17¼	12	16	6
Copper Ore	8	2⅝	1	0	0
Copper Reg.	3	46⅞	35	10	6
Cappagh	8	13¼	9	8	0
ditto	8	25¼	18	15	0
Copper Ore	5	18	13	2	0
Brass Ashes	90	3⅜	1	1	6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Mines	Tons	£	s.	d.
Cape	776	£19,585	5	6
Knockmahon	391	2,568	12	6
Berehaven	310	1,452	5	0
Moonta	256	5,045	2	6
Wallaroo	90	792	0	0
Sobral	152	1,120	3	6
Ballycummisk	126	441	0	0
Concordia	92	3,189	5	0
Fursdon	100	2 5	0	0
Brass Ashes	46	£135	14	0
Spanish	34	368	1	0
Italian	20	185	16	0
Copper Ore	8	8	0	0
Copper Regulus	3	106	11	6
Cappagh	16	225	4	0
Copper Ore	5	65	10	0
Brass Ashes	90	96	15	0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount. £	s.	d.
P. Grenfell and Sons	119	£ 699	13	0
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	512½	3,857	7	0
Vivian and Sons	349	6,703	4	0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	256½	4,064	10	9
British and Foreign Copper Company	106½	2,525	2	9
Mason and Elkington	225½	1,951	10	0
Charles Lambert	418½	4,817	18	3
Ravenhead Copper Company	68	1,531	14	0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	212½	4,919	11	3
Landore Copper Company	247	4,569	14	6
Total	2515	£35,640	5	6

NO SALE on June 24.

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

	21 cwts.	Produce.	Price.	Per unit.	Standard.
Whole sale	2515	19	£14 3 5	14s. 11d.	£96 1 6

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 21, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, June 5.

Mines.	Tons.	Price. £	s.	d.
West Tolgus	73	£4	5	6
ditto	72	4	11	0
ditto	70	4	7	6
ditto	65	4	4	0
ditto	61	4	4	0
ditto	59	4	14	6
ditto	52	4	18	6
ditto	42	2	1	0
Crenver and Abraham	80	3	1	0
ditto	76	10	4	6
ditto	60	7	13	6
ditto	54	5	11	6
ditto	53	2	12	0
ditto	51	7	10	6
West Seton	70	1	8	6
ditto	62	5	2	0
ditto	54	5	12	6
ditto	47	7	2	6
ditto	40	5	13	6
ditto	38	3	6	0
ditto	17	4	0	0
South Wheal Crofty	80	3	15	0
ditto	75	2	4	6

Mines.	Tons.	Price. £	s.	d.
South Wheal Crofty	74	£2	4	6
ditto	55	2	14	6
ditto	5	9	2	0
Mellanear	63	2	6	6
ditto	51	2	9	0
ditto	42	2	6	6
ditto	26	8	4	0
East Pool	71	2	7	6
ditto	49	2	5	6
Wheal Basset	34	11	17	6
ditto	30	5	7	6
ditto	1	14	10	0
West Basset	34	5	14	6
ditto	31	8	12	6
East Seton	50	1	2	0
New Pembroke	42	5	0	6
South Dolcoath	20	6	2	6
ditto	14	2	11	6
North Rosewarne	16	10	0	6
Crinnis Consols	15	2	0	6
South Tolcarne	5	1	19	0
Wh. Damsel United	5	1	5	0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Mines	Tons	£	s.	d.
West Tolgus	494	£2096	2	0
Crenver & Abraham	374	2304	4	6
West Seton	328	1472	19	6
South Crofty	289	826	18	0
Mellanear	182	582	5	6
East Pool	120	280	2	0
Wheal Basset	65	579	10	0
West Basset	65	462	0	6
East Seton	50	£ 55	0	0
New Pembroke	42	211	1	0
South Dolcoath	34	158	11	0
North Rosewarne	16	160	8	0
Crinnis Consols	15	30	7	6
South Tolcarne	5	9	15	6
Wh. Damsel United	5	6	5	0

Average standard .... £ 96 12 0 | Average produce 7⅜
Average price per ton £4 8 6
Quantity of ore .... 2084 | Quantity of fine copper 154 tons 18 cwts.
Amount of money £9235 9 6
LAST SALE.—Average standard .... £ 97 8 0 | Average produce 6⅛
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £102 9 0—Produce, 7⅛.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Vivian and Sons	266	£ 590	16	6
P. Grenfell and Sons	583	2789	15	0
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	188	571	13	6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	380	3009	17	6
Mason and Elkington	308	1082	13	0
Charles Lambert	354	1184	9	0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	5	6	5	0
Total	2084	£9235	9	6

NO SALE on Thursday next, June 12.

MINING IN FLINTSHIRE.

There is, probably, no district in the United Kingdom riche[r in] lead ore than that situate in the Halkyn Mountain, about two m[iles] from the town of Holywell, in the county of Flint. The mine[s in] this district have been worked with marked success for generati[ons], and are now yielding very large profits, foremost among these b[eing] the Prince Patrick. So satisfactory is the position of affairs [with] regard to this company that it had barely been in existence tw[o] months before the directors were enabled to declare out of the [pro]fits of the year a dividend of 10 per cent., and to carry over a c[on]siderable sum to the reserve fund. Next in importance to the Pr[ince] Patrick comes the NEW SILVER RAKE MINE, which is in immed[iate] proximity to the former mine, and having, amongst others, [the] same run of lodes. Two shafts have been sunk upon the prop[erty], that to the east, called Bishop's, being down 90 yards, and to [the] west to a depth of 60 yards; and from the latter shaft a fine co[urse] of ore is now being worked upon, from which a considerable q[uan]tity of lead has been raised. The reports of some of the most e[mi]nent authorities conversant with the district are appended, an[d to] which attention is directed, as there seems but little doubt tha[t it] will turn out a very valuable mine; in fact, immediate returns [may] be made, thus removing it from an ordinary mining speculati[on to] an investment:—

NEW SILVER RAKE MINE—J. NANCARROW.—I have carefully inspected the [above] named property, and hand you the following remarks thereon. The situation [is in] the Halkyn Mountain, the county of Flint, and about 2 miles from the to[wn of] Holywell. The sett is of good extent, and in which there are several lodes tra[versing] the ground. Two shafts have been sunk, that to the east and called Bisho[p's is] down 90 yards, and cross-cuts have been driven, but have not been so far ext[ended] as to reach any one of the veins; the water goes off in a swallow, and you [have a] dry mine for 90 yards deep. The western shaft has been sunk to a depth of 6[0 yards], and here the lode is seen and looks very well, and a considerable quantity [of ore] have been raised. This shaft is small, and will require to be enlarged, and th[ere is] some water to be drained here, but when the cross cut is extended from Bi[shop's] shaft in this direction no doubt the water here will go down also. This appe[ars to] be all the work that has hitherto been done by the former parties. My opini[on of] the property is that, if worked with economy and spirit, it will prove remun[erative], and will pay good dividends. The situation is all that can be desired, being in [lime]stone, near the coal measures, and in this, as well as in Denbighshire, the ri[chest] lead mines have been near the junction. You have, no doubt, other reports [from] local men who have gone into the situation, &c., and I need not mention it he[re. I] would, however, close with one observation. The Halkyn Mountain has been [pro]verbial for its richness, and there are few pieces of virgin ground to be me[t with], and you have one of them.—J. NANCARROW.

MATTHEW FRANCIS.—This mine is situated in the parish of Halkyn, in the c[ounty] of Flint, in the heart of one of the richest lead-mining districts in the king[dom], lying near the junction of the limestone with the coal measures; it forms [part of] that celebrated belt of mines which, beginning at Talargoch, and including [in its] course the Trelogan, the Holway, the Milwr, and other mines of historic [note], have rendered the district so famous. Immediately to the east lies the Old P[eny]henblas Mines, which with but a small outlay paid 30,000*l.* in profits; whilst a[djoin]ing it to the north-east are the Old Milwr and Horward Mines, which in a p[eriod] of eight years paid 128,000*l.* in profits; and to the south-east and south [are] Prince Patrick and Parry's Mines, which are now taking a good position am[ong] the dividend mines of the kingdom. A considerable sum has already been exp[ended] in developing the property, with results that cannot be regarded but as em[inently] gratifying, and requires but little additional development, judging from and [...] to make it a profitable mine. My colleagues in the inspection will enter [into] minute description as to the work accomplished and what has to be accompl[ished], and it would be a work of supererogation for me to do so likewise. But let it [suffice] for me to say that, considering the excellent position of the mine, not only [in a] geological but in a commercial sense, the excellent results that have attend[ed its] development so far, and the moderate outlay required to complete the same, I [can] recommend it to investors with confidence, assured that if the mine be pr[operly] managed it cannot fail to be very productive.—MATTHEW FRANCIS.

WM. LEAN.—Agreeable with your instructions I inspected the New Silve[r Rake] Mine on the 9th instant, and now beg to hand you my report thereon:—The [pro]perty is situate about two miles from the town of Holywell, near the boun[dary] between the Halkyn and Holywell Mountains, adjoining the western end of [the] Penyrhenblas and Prince Patrick Mines, which are opening out very satisfact[orily]. The sett embraces many east and west and north and south veins, or lodes, so[me of] which have produced immense quantities of lead ore in the adjoining prop[erties], and on these I shall confine my remarks, and having seen a portion of the ore [raised] from the Silver Rake east and west vein at Bishop's shaft, only 60 yards from [the] surface, I am fully convinced that it cannot fail to yield large bodies of lead, and to pay handsome profits to the proprietors, and as you have a little wa[ter in] the shaft it will be advisable to erect a small engine upon it, of about 18 or 20 h[orse] power, suitable for pumping and winding, which will enable you to develop [the] mine more vigorously, and to raise the ore to the best advantage. About 300 y[ards] east of Bishop's you have a good shaft 90 yards deep, with a whimsey, pit [work], pulleys and chain complete, and from the bottom of this shaft levels have been [ex]tended in different directions, but it struck me very forcibly that the most im[por]tant point has been neglected, that is the Pullygaseg lode, which is one of the re[gular] north and south lodes in the district, and as this is also traversing the entire le[ngth] of your sett, and will be intersected by your 90 yard level west on the Silver R[ake] vein, it is very desirable that you should prosecute this driving with all po[ssible] vigour, and in about 40 yards from the present forebreast you will undoubt[edly] make a very fine discovery, which will greatly enhance the value of your prop[erty], and will remunerate you for your outlay, and I consider 1000*l.* will be amply [suffi]cient to enlarge Bishop's shaft, erect the engine upon it, and to drive the 40 y[ards] in the 90 yard level to Pullygaseg lode, and having accomplished this, I have [not] the least hesitation in saying that the New Silver Rake will become one of the [best] paying mines in the district, and if you do not carry out these suggestions you [will] find plenty of mining parties would jump to the undertaking.—WM. LEAN.

THOMAS ROBERTS.—I hereby send you a report of the above mine, which I [have] surveyed. It is situated in Holywell Mountain, adjoining the boundary of Ha[lkyn] Mountain; the situation of the said mine is very beneficial to shareholders, as t[here] are good veins producing good ore. The west shaft, which is sunk 60 yards d[eep], contains a vein 2 feet wide, of spar and lead, running from east to west of [the] boundary. Having examined the Bishop shaft, that was formerly sunk by [the] Henblas Mine Company, where I found there was only 33 yards of cross-cut [to be] driven to intersect the above promising vein, and in the 80 yard level the wa[y is] cleared with little expense. At present we are working at a distance of a[bout] 500 yards from the west shaft, in which there is a very promising vein of lead [run]ning in a north-easterly direction. Our present mode of working is to dri[ve] westward to intersect the north-east or Pullygaseg vein, the length of which is [about] 50 yards, and in good order, the expense for driving the said vein being 3*l.* 5s. [per] yard, more or less. You will see by the above report that there are two good v[eins] in the mine which are very promising, and I can confidentially state that th[ere is] not a better place in Halkyn Mountain to speculate. In concluding, I mu[st say] that if the mine is carefully and properly worked it will turn out very prof[itable] to the shareholders.—THOS. ROBERTS.

MINING IN WALES.

Aberystwith.—The mines in this district have improved generally since my [last] communication to you, two months back. The Van has opened into a large co[urse] of ore in the 60, or deepest level, and the manager already expresses himself confi[dent] of cutting the ore rich in the next level. Plynlimmon Mine is reported to be l[ook]ing a shade better. I never could understand how this mine, making regular [sales] of ore, does not give a return to the shareholders. Great West Van, whose [only] mistake is its name—unless, as I was told the other day, it was so called beca[use it] was a "great" way from the Van—continues to look well. The sales of ore [will], no doubt, be increased from here, and I should say they ought to pay the sh[are]holders a dividend during the summer.

At Van Consols the manager is hard at work dressing ore for market, and I [am] informed he intends to start with a sale of 200 tons. This will be good, and i[f it] can be continued monthly the property will stand in the very front rank of W[elsh] mines. At West Esgair Lle, since I last wrote you, very material has been effe[cted]. One drawback to mining in these hills is the difficulty of obtaining men, as t[hey] have many miles to walk to and fro daily between their homes and the mi[nes]. The indefatigable manager of this company has met that difficulty by erec[ting] houses for the men on the mines. I am sure this will prove a good investment [for] the company in a commercial sense, independent of the benefit they will re[ap] from always having a good corps of men on the ground—not half worn out by [a] long walk to their work. The new 40-ft. water-wheel is now complete, and can [be] set to work when required. The rest of the machinery is in a forward state, [and] the works altogether have assumed a magnitude that no visitor of a few mo[nths] back could suspect. The mine is being laid out with the full knowledge that i[t is] to be a permanent affair—not of to-day or to-morrow, but for many years to co[me]. The underground works continue to lay open large courses of ore in both mi[nes], and fully warrant the statement that the property is becoming one of the gre[atest] in the district. At the western mine the ore has been followed up to grass, [and] they are now engaged in removing the surface crust, when the lode will be l[aid] bare to daylight, forming a quarry of ore, so far as at present laid open, over 10[0 ft.] deep and 40 ft. wide. Their reservoir is completed, and full of water. I am [in]formed that arrangements have been made for using a rock-boring machine at t[he] mine. I have never had any opportunities of testing the capabilities of th[ese] machines, but can see no reason why they should not be used with success. Sho[uld] this company succeed in demonstrating their utility it will deserve well of t[he] whole mining community, for something of the kind is much needed, as man[ual] labour is not only slow and expensive, but cannot always be obtained.

At Frongoch Mine they have cut a fine course of ore 120 fms. from surface. T[his] speaks well for the argument that Cardiganshire mines will be found highly p[ro]ductive in depth. It has been stated that this lode is the same one that has b[een] worked at West Esgair Lle, but I cannot answer myself as to the correctness [of] the assertion. It is certain that the same people worked the two mines for blen[de], but, finding Frongoch more convenient at that time, the West Esgair Lle was d[is]posed of, and passed into the present hands. It is under this great deposit [of] blende that the lead ore has been met with. My assertion has always been th[at] the West Esgair Lle Company would find their blende gradually disappear, a[nd] lead ore take its ploce. Such a confirmation of my remarks is at least satisfacto[ry] to myself, and should be highly encouraging to the company. A great impro[ve]ment is reported at Esgair-hir Mine, where the lode is said to be 3 ft. wide—s[olid] ore. This is the finest course of ore in Wales.

The Crown Mine adjoins West Esgair Lle in the west, and I have before dra[wn] attention to the merits of the concern. The lode runs through a beautiful cham[ber] of ground, and is from 40 to 50 ft. wide, so far as seen. They are bringing up [an] adit to take this at a moderate depth, when I feel confident they will meet with [a] great course of ore. Aberystwith Consols is reported to have improved in seve[ral] points, and it is said about here, although I have not seen the mine of late to ver[ify] the statement, that they are going to have a great mine there. Bwadrain Mine [is] also looking beetter, and even at the much-despised Caegynon it is stated tha[t a] good improvement has been met with. Should this lead to any demand in t[he]

market for the shares, I hope any of your readers who are the unfortunate ers will avail themselves of the opportunity to sell out. I have been to d Mine, where I was surprised to see the fine rocks of lead ore that were being to surface from the new shaft, only 6 fathoms deep. This shaft is about ms east of the old shaft, but not so deep by 16 fathoms, and as the value of in the old shaft has been already stated in the prospectus of the company, therefore well known, I should say they may look forward to something, ally when the new shaft is sunk as deep as the old one, and a level driven se to the other. The prospects altogether are most encouraging. Altogether rict is in an exceedingly flourishing condition, and I have no doubt but present season will be a prosperous one for the mines of Cardiganshire.—*on and Pennington's Circular.*

MINING NOTABILIA.

MPFYLDE.—This is, probably, one of the most extraordinary ver discovered and opened upon; it produces mineral various—iron, copper, ne of the richest description ever raised in England. The site is two miles and they are working upon three copper lodes, five manganese lodes, and n lodes, which are yielding variously from 8 to 30 tons of red hematite ore mon; and they have now on the mine 150 tons of rich copper ore, 50 tons nese, estimated at 6*l.* per ton, and over 3000 tons of iron. The company ve the advantage of the Devon and Somerset Railway, which is now ay for the transit of their ores, and it is believed this company will soon be dition to remunerate the shareholders with at least a profit of 60 per cent. outlay. The Bampfylde is not only a great success, but is really one of best mines ever opened up in Devonshire. We congratulate the share- in having so valuable a property.

RTH TRELEIGH WOOD.—This promising young mine, in which portant discovery referred to last week was made, is otherwise opening out t satisfactory manner. Judging by the numerous independent inspections, uable interest is felt in the further development of the property, especially miners who are sufficiently old to recollect the discoveries in the neighbour- es of Wheal Musle and Old Wheal Basset, where, under similar conditions similar stratification, the largest deposits of copper ever yet discovered in ll were found.

COATH.—Any improvement in the price of tin would cause hares to advance very considerably, as the mine has never looked so well, ly in depth. The Banca sale will be the smallest for many years, and ex- ed judges are stacking the tin ore in expectation of soon obtaining a much price.

RDAUNANT.—This mine is now creating great excitement in n and district of Llanidloes by the carts of ore being daily brought to the y's warehouse at the railway station, and they will soon have a parcel of at tons of lead ore for sale, whilst several large heaps of lead ore remain on e broken, which will be dressed for future sales, and the mine is looking oughout. At one point on the celebrated Van lode they have a course of orth 3 tons per fathom, at another 1½ per fathom, and another 15 cwts. per . The agent says the mine will now pay its costs, and the important points o come off will give a lasting advantage to the property.

FOREIGN MINES.

DAR CREEK.—T. B. Ludlum, May 13: After closing April ac- I will send you a concise statement of permanent improvement account, my views of what amount you should write off against running expenses ne. I am sorry to be obliged to announce that our water season is to be a e. During February we had one continuous storm, since then we have ther snow or rain, but continued warm weather, which has had the effect ing off the snow which had fallen in the mountains in an unprecedented time (sending down more water than our ditches could convey), consequently ing the season. I shall exert every effort to keep some claims washing as possible. There have so many accidents and mishaps and other causes for occurred in the various claims, that their runs have necessarily lapsed over, of March lapsing over into April four or five days, those of April into May 30 days, as follows:—I cleaned up the Central on May 2, the Home Ticket 6th, Gold Run on the 9th, Pacific on the 10th, and the Enterprise on the To-day I have retorted and shipped the last lot of amalgam, and have sent following by cable:—Total receipts, $25,750; running expenses, $14,750: $11,000. The foregoing, of course, are estimated, as it will be four or five fore I receive the amount of the returns from the Bank of California. These are very annoying, but unavoidable. I try to keep all claims washing con- ly, but it is impossible. They are obliged to turn off water to move up the and to extend the sluices, as the banks are worked away to extend their downwards as their tail-flumes dumps are filled up with gravel, besides it takes a period of from three to five days to refit after cleaning up. It be poor policy to clean up before a run is completed, for the following —First, it requires much time to refit after a full run; second, a claim not clean up until the blocks are sufficiently worn, otherwise it would cause waste and unless expense—for instance, a set of blocks last for two runs, half of which are replaced by new ones each run, the balance have had one over then and have been turned over at the end of (say) 35 days of 12 they have worn thin, but will last from 10 to 20 days longer as they are, but ut (say) at the end of the 35 days, they are too thin to be replaced, and ses, and the use of them for the remainder of the time that they would lost.

RDSEYE CREEK (Gold).—G. S. Powers, May 10: Neece and West own's Hill Tunnel: I hope to have this tunnel finished by Sept. 30. There mains to drive, by actual survey dating from May 4, 213 ft.—68 ft. from first shaft, 145 ft. from shaft to head,—at an additional cost of $6000, including e third kept back on tunnel contract, cost of lumber blocks, and constructing will approximate to nearly $1500, making a total of nearly $7500 in addition has already been expended. It will take at least from four to five months st the portion of ground that has already been drifted and milled by owners. I purpose to make the flume 4¼ ft., which will most likely take 60 in. of water to carry off the water successfully; but until after working e ground that has been drifted you cannot expect to use the water more bout one-third or one-fourth part of the time to good advantage. Hence, essity of setting up claims at Wolupa and Red Dog to make use of the a water.

May 15: I have cleared up Wolupa after a run of seven days; 96 ozs. of amal- worth nearly $3 per oz.=$768. I shall not have water to wash further in this this season. Uncle Sam is running five heads, and I hope to keep them up th the month of June, buying one head from S. Yuba as heretofore.

ERHARDT AND AURORA.—Capt. Drake, May 9: The cost of st must be reduced, and the only way to do so is to systematise the "pro- ," or "dead work;" to have certain central points to radiate from, and pro- the labour in such a manner that when ore is found it can be taken to the sur- without losing its profit on the way. With these considerations in view, I pro- If I have the necessary means, to sink the central shaft so as to connect with Pearless chamber; to sink the Ridsdale shaft 75 to 85 ft., and through that he ore from the Pearless chamber to the surface; and to sink the Ward he shaft 100 ft., to connect by drift with Prospect shaft, and to run drifts and east. I should also sink the Atwood or Blue Bell shaft (on which there not whim ready for use) deeper, for I have not the slightest doubt of being to find good ore by prosecuting the work on this (hitherto neglected) mine. Ridsdale and Ward Beecher shafts should also be cut and re-arranged for the economical handling of the ore. All this will involve an outlay of 5000*l.* to dependent somewhat on the character of the rock through which we pass; must be done, in order to work the mine economically and properly develope orres, and I have full confidence that the carrying out of these projects. pen up as fine and extensive bodies of ore as those heretofore worked by the ny. And with the works in the condition in which this expenditure will f them, the company will be enabled, by the consequent reduction of the ng cost, to realise g d profits from the mine. I can safely promise that I set all the expenses to be incurred in carrying out the foregoing plan from ofits to be derived from our Stanford Mill contract; but two things are ne- y for the assured and speedy success of the company:—first, a mill belong- the company; and, second, working capital. A 30-stamp mill can be erected ay) 12,000*l.* to 15,000*l.*, by using such portions of the old machinery as can be available. Of this I will shortly send you a closer estimate, but in the mean- beg to call your attention to the importance of immediate action, as our es are short, and if the company are determined to build no time should be The company should have a credit in San Francisco of 100,000*l.*, thus enabling to be prompt in their payments, to take advantage of markets, save the high of interest prevailing here, and place their financial condition on a proper as well as putting them in such a position that, should bankers at any time charge for commissions, exchange, or interest, they could, without fear of dis- on consequences, either demand fair dealing or withdraw their business.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

ORNACHOS.—A telegram has been received, stating that the steam inery at Descubridora Mine has been started, and works admirably. It is ex- d within a week from this time the water will be in fork.

OLORADO TERRIBLE.—A telegram is reported to have been re- d from the agent:—"Raised last month, 9 tons of first-class ore, 30 tons d-class, 90 tons of third class; valued at 2900*l.*" The advices as to the work- of the mine and the character of the ore, which improves as depth is attained, most satisfactory.

ATTION TO INVESTORS IN SO-CALLED SILVER MINES IN UTAH.—Salt Lake papers are just now full of cards and counter-cards in reference to manner in which General J. F. Harrison, formerly of New Orleans, became tendent of another of those "Silver mines in Utah" which have no silver in According to the statement made by General Harrison, Col. W. J. Jones another colonel named Tichnor visited New Orleans in December last, with two bricks, which they represented as produced from ores taken from a mine be- ng to them in Camp Floyd mining district, Utah. They also had assays pur- ng to be of ores from the same mine, and made representations of its richness, h were so plausible that a sale of the property was effected at the round price 5,000, subject to a stipulation that the value of the mine should be verified, gh a personal examination by a committee of the purchasers before payment. committee visited Utah and found on the dumps a quantity of ore, which they assured came from the mine for which they were negociating, and this ore ed to be rich beyond their most sanguine expectations. They returned to New k with a favourable report; the bargain was completed, and General Harrison chosen superintendent of the company making the purchase. The superin- ent at once proceeded to Utah for the purpose of developing the property, when, about two weeks' work on the supposed silver vein, he discovered that it was ly a reef of limestone, without even a trace of silver, gold, lead, or any of the y metals! He then traced the silver bricks which had been displayed in New ans, and found that they had been purchased by the two colonels in Chicago. r making these statements, General Harrison, in his card, proceeds to denounce wo colonels aforesaid and their confederates in the transaction, by name "as ndrels deserving the hangman's rope, as well as cowards too mean to earn an est living." He also suggestively announces that he will be for some days at Walker House, where he will be at the service of any of the parties named, who y have any unsettled business to transact with him. Intending investors in nd in silver mines in Utah will govern themselves accordingly.—*Wall-street rnal, May 17.*

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, June 4: In the 10, east and west of Hill's cross-cut, the ground still continues favourable for progress, and of a very promising appearance for lead; the lode at present contains more soft clay than I have seen before since we have been driving this level; it is intermixed with sulphur, carbonate of barytes, soft spar, and blende, with spots of lead. We continue to drive Hill's cross-cut north, which is still very hard and spare for driving; we have not yet cut through the lode. We are making fair progress with dressing, and have carried to the store-house at Llanidloes 8 tons of lead, and we are carrying down more every day.

ALLT-Y-CRIB (Silver-Lead).—Capt. Clint, May 30: A very good job has been made of the water-wheel, and it is now running with about half the force of water required to drive it before being repaired. In the 15 west, below the adit, the men are driving on the course of a promising and gradually improving lode, yielding a considerable quantity of lead, the orey ground being much stronger along the sole of level than upwards; it is an encouraging prospect for sinking draught of 10 fms. In the same level east the lode is not so strong as it was at first, but it is still very kindly, and is producing a little ore. In the 40, or adit level, east the men are stoping down the side of level to a second regular and well-defined wall. The lode in this level is enormously wide, by far the greater part of it bearing ore, and it is the general opinion there must be a large body of mineral either before, underneath, or above the ground now opened up; west the end looks promising, showing ribs of ore, and is still letting out much water. The cross lode here has not yet been driven on, but will be shortly to the north, and I propose to carry on the drivage for the purpose also of a cross-cut to the parallel east and west lode, visible on surface. The 20 fm. level west end is progressing as fast as two men can drive it; the ground is a little disordered, there are some nice spots of ore to be seen however. The men stoping in the backs of the level continue to break very good stuff.

BALLYCUMMISK.—Capt. Daniells, May 30: Underground Operations: The skip is now going down to the 222, by which means the men have resumed the driving. The men in the cross-cut at the 222 have got on well considering the tightness of ground. This point of the old lode has no improvement to note since last report, though we are daily expecting it to improve, it being of such a promising character. The winze under the 210 still continues to yield ore of a beautiful character and a fair supply, which, so far as we have proved, holds forth good prospects for the level below. The first stope of this level is rather poor, but I hope I shall note an improvement here, as we have a little more dead ground before ore. The other stopes are doing well, yielding a fair supply of ore. The new stope from the winze in the 198 is yielding good ore at commencement. The stope ahead of this one is a splendid piece of ore ground, the best I have seen since I have been in the mine. The other stopes of this ground and stopes on old lode are yielding fair average stuff, with ore. The winze of this level continues to sink through good ore-producing ground. No improvement east as yet. The stopes over the 186 continue to yield good ore, and a fair supply.—Surface Operations: The surface works, with dressing and machinery, continue to work well, and in good condition. Underground Operations: The shaft under the 46 is now down to the 56, and the men have now commenced to drive south to communicate with the men of the 56. The stope over this level continues the same as when last reported. I have taken two men out of the stope to enable the drivings to connect the sooner, so as to lay open a fair way for stoping.—Coosheen: Surface operations: The surface works, &c., continue to go on well, as also does the machinery. We have 156 tons of ore in stock.

BEDFORD UNITED.—W. Phillips, June 5: We have resumed driving the 115 east by the side of the lode. The stope in the back of this level is worth 20*l.* per fathom. In the 115 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth about 15*l.* per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is by the side of the lode. The lode in the 103 east is 4 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom, and looking very promising. The stope in the bottom of this level is producing 12*l.* per fm. In the 103 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. The winze in this level is being sunk by the side of the lode. The lode in the 90 east is 3 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of this level west are producing 10*l.* worth of ore per fm.—South lode: We are driving by the side of the lode in the 47 east.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, A. Gripe, June 5: Since the last general meeting there has been no great change in the nature of the ground in the 66 cross cut north, nor has there been any lode cut as yet; this end is for the present suspended. In the same level east the Pink lode has been more promising, gradually increasing in size, and letting out water freely; the last 2 or 3 fms. driven has averaged in value from 6*l.* to 8*l.* per fathom. In the present end the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom. The north part of the Wheal Betsy lode in the 13 east, at Joy's shaft, has not thus far proved very productive, which is probably owing to its being, at that point, too near a cluster of small gossan; in the present end it is about 1 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fathom. Evidently this end has not yet reached the dip of the tin ground found about the shaft on the south part. The 13, west of shaft, on the south part of the lode, is worth 7*l.* per fathom, and a lode in the back of the level is worth 7*l.* per fathom. A stope in the back of the 10 is worth 8*l.* per fathom, and two others, east of shaft, 6*l.* and 7*l.* per fathom respectively. In the tribute department two pitches on the Pink lode have proved somewhat more productive than on any former occasion; with these exceptions there is nothing particular to notice. In addition to the work in progress about the Wheal Joy shaft we strongly recommend the pushing on of the 66, east of Letcher's, especially as the lode here has been for some time gradually improving.

BOG.—J. Harris, J. Barkell, June 4: Preparations are being made to bring down main-rods, fix new plunger-lift, &c., at the 140, which will be done with all possible dispatch. The clearing and securing of old levels is being proceeded with, and satisfactory progress is being made. We expect to get to the forebreast of the 130 by the end of this week, when good tribute ground, cut out into sections in the usual way (winzes, rises, &c.) by former workers, will be available for working. There is no change to notice in the tribute department since last report. The tributers are getting good wages.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Davis, June 4: No. 3 Shaft, 96 West: The lode here is very strong, and produces 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom.—84 West, Balcombe's Cross-cut South: The ground here produces ribs of carbonate of lime and spots of lead ore, and as the water continues to ooze out from the end I expect the footwall is near. The portion of lode carried in the winze under this level still continues to yield 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm.—62 East Cross-cut South: The lode here is composed of ribs of carbonate of lime, with spots of lead ore, and I expect we are getting near the south wall. We are now sinking a winze a little west of this cross-cut to ventilate the 73, and the lode here produces 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm.—No. 2 shaft, 52 West, Cross-cut South: The ground here is very strong and congenial for lead ore. The stopes throughout the mine continue to yield their usual quantities of ore. We have just sent 15½ tons of lead ore the wire tramway to Cwm-bwa Stores, and they are now carting it to the railway station. All our machinery is in good working order.

BRYNAMBOR.—G. Spargo, June 4: Saturday last being out pay-day everything went off satisfactorily and the following bargains were relet:—The 32, to drive east, at 6*l.* per fm. The 32, to drive west, at 6*l.* per fm. Judging from the appearance of the lode in each level, which is of a most promising appearance, a speedy improvement may be expected, and cannot fail, in my opinion, of being found to be very productive underneath the ore discovered in the 22. The stope in the back of the 22, east of rise, is without much change to notice since my last: I have let this stope at 1*l.* 10s. per fm., stented, the month. Owing to the dry weather the surface water is got scarce for washing the ore, &c., but every advantage is taken with what we have, and we are getting on as fast as possible in preparing ore for the market. Other parts of the mine are without alteration since my last report.

BRYNN.—S. Trudgeon, June 4: We are pushing on the drivage in the open cutting, on the south side of the elvan, and hope in about 10 fms. further east to cut the south lode; and by continuing on this drivage we shall be out to the tramroad that leads to the shaft. The stuff from the open cutting is turning out fair average work for the stamps. About 55 fms. still further east from the point where we discovered the tin in the south lode a cross-course has come in, which divides the tin. In driving in the level underneath we find the tin is dipping west, and the lode coming together again at a point 10 ft. south-east; we have a splendid lode in sight. I have put some of the miners to cut the road wider, for the convenience of taking away the tin. The machinery is in good order, and working well.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—John Rawlings, June 4: Since my last report we have made very good progress. The tribute pitches continue to look very promising, and the tributers are raising their usual quantity of tin. The machinery works well, and other operations are without change.

BURRA BURRA.—James Brown, J. Jenkins, June 4: We have dropped the bottom lift and made the necessary connections, and shall go to work on Thursday morning to clear up the engine-shaft to the bottom. In the 40 fm. level end, driving west of Tanner's engine-shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore—a very kindly lode. In the 40, east of Tanner's engine-shaft, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic and peach, with spots of copper ore; we think this end will improve shortly. The ground in the 30 fm. level cross-cut driving south is very favourable for driving, and the cross-course letting out more water; this is a favourable indication of nearing a lode. No. 1 stope, in the back of the 30, west of Vial's winze, is worth for blende 1 ton per fathom, and also producing good stones of copper ore—a kindly lode. No. 2 stope, in the back of the 30, east of Vial's winze, is worth for blende 2 tons per fathom. No. 3 stope, in the back of the 30, west of Jenkins' winze, is worth for blende 2 tons per fathom. No. 4 stope, in the back of the 30, east of Jenkins' winze (this stope includes Berryman's point), will produce 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom, with good stones of blende. We shall push on the eastern end at the 40, to get under the ore ground gone down in the level above. Our engine and pitwork are working well

BURROW AND BUTSON.—Henry von Uster, May 29: This being the first day when tolerably good air could be supplied to the adit, 20, and 30 fm. levels of our Central Mines, I went through these several levels and respective stopes with our underground captain, Mr. Christophers, for the purpose of ascertaining as near as possible the quantity of ore laid open. I find from what I have seen, and Capt. Christophers reports as having gone over, that we may safely calculate on having blende for the length of 100 fathoms, east and west of main engine-shaft, between the adit and 30 fm. level, or 30 fathoms high, exclusive of very excellent prospects from the 30 down to the 40, which latter level could not be seen to-day, and exclusive of the ground further east and west at the same levels, which looks well, but cannot fairly be called laid open. Therefore, I estimate, and Capt. Christophers agrees with me, that at the rate of 2½ tons per fathom we have over 7500 tons of blende in view ready to be raised as fast as it can be hauled, and hauled as fast as it can be dressed. In addition, we have great chances of success in copper at deeper levels, in lead at No. 2 cross-course, and at the south mine, which is also looking well.

— J. Christophers, June 2: On last Saturday and since I set the Central Mines to six men, to stope the back of the 20, over the north cross-cut, at 3*l.* 15s. per fathom; to six men, to clear and secure the eastern part of this level, at 1*l.* per fathom; to six men, to stope the back of the 30 west, nearly over the north cross-cut, at 2*l.* 10s. per fathom; also to six men, to the east of and over the north cross-cut, at 2*l.* 10s. per fathom; to six men, to stope at the 30, over the back of the eastern end.—South Mine: On No. 2 lode I set to six men to drive the 10, east and west, at 1*l.* 5s. per fathom, and 2*l.* per ton for blende saved; to the same men to stope in the back. At No. 3 I set to six men on tribute, east and west, at 2*l.* per ton; to four men, to clear up the bottom pit on No. 1, or south lode, to the east of the great cross cut adit south. The men are not sufficiently well acquainted with the value of our ores to take bargains on any other terms.

— D. R. Stickland, J. Christophers, Henry von Uster, F.G.S., June 4: Besides the six jigging machines, mentioned in last week's report, there are fixed in their places two more machines and two copper bottoms for finishing off the ores. The dressing-floors are extending, and progressing as fast as postible.

BWADRAIN CONSOLS.—R. Northey, May 31: The new engine-shaft has been sunk 10 fms. 2 ft. below the 55; as soon as the shaft is down 11 fms. we shall cut through the lode to prove its size and value. The lode in the 55, west of new shaft, is 2 ft. wide, carrying a strong mixture of lead and blende ores, but not enough to value. The two stopes east of the new shaft, in back of the 55, are worth 14 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The western stope, in back of the 45, is worth about 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. We have 21 tons of lead ore dressed, and 14 tons of blende. I see no change in any other points of operation, and all the machinery works well.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, June 2: The lode in the 90, driving west of Ritchie's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of killas, quartz, and lead ore. The men are making good progress in sinking the old engine-shaft below the 70, considering the number of hands employed at this point. Our dressing is going on regular, and the machinery is working well.

CAEGYNON.—T. Hodge, June 2: On Saturday last we stopped to repair the backing of our pumping-wheel, and also to clean out our leat; this morning the water is again drained to the bottom, and every man to his place at work. The machinery is working well, with a full supply of water. In the 70 north cross-cut we are into the leader part of the lode about 15 in., which yields good dressing work for lead; we have only two men in this end, and the ground being hard and wet our progress is slow. After the lode gets drained a little I shall put on more men. In the 60 west end the lode is looking more promising, yielding good stones of lead. No change elsewhere worthy of notice.

CAPE CORNWALL.—Richard Pryor, John Davey, June 2: There is an increase of water coming from the 100 cross cut north, as if it is very near the lode. The end is still in greenstone. No other change to notice since last week's report.

CARGOLL.—J. Grose, R. Tyzzer, June 4: In the east end, in the adit level, the south part of the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of flookan, soft decomposed killas, and mundic, with a strong masterly capel on the footwall, which is discharging water freely. In the west end the lode is 4 ft. wide, with a beautiful leader on the north side 10 in. wide, composed of quartz, some mundic, and rich silver-lead ore; the lode is very porous, and letting out much water; evidently we are now passing over or through the best shoot of lead that we have as yet seen in this level. The new shaft is down 12 fms., and is now passing through the elvan course, which is rather impeding our progress.

CARN CAMBORNE.—G. Rowe, W. Penberthy, May 31: We are busily engaged in taking down the lode standing against the footwall of the engine-shaft, below the 85 fm. level, which is at this point 7 ft. wide, yielding copper and tin to the value of 70*l.* per fathom. The winze sinking below the 85, on the north, is worth 30*l.* per fathom, and showing indications of improvement, going both east and west. The stoping ground throughout the mine is yielding copper and tin to the value of 10*l.* and 12*l.* per fathom.

CEFN BRWYNO.—James Pauli, June 4: At the 104, east of winze we have about 4 fms. more to drive to reach the ore ground seen in the level above; lode in present end 3 ft. wide, containing a little ore. There are four stopes being worked over this level, east of shaft, in which 22 men are employed, and where the lode varies in produce from 15 cwts. to 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the cross-cut north, at the 92 west, we have intersected some branches of spar, which contain spots of lead ore, and we purpose driving a few feet further here to properly prove this point. The lode in the stope over the 80, 20 fms. west of cross-cut north, is not looking so well, now yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The stope over same level, 55 fms. west of shaft, is in a large lode, worth 16 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stope over the 56 east is improving a little, and will now produce ¾ ton of lead ore per fathom. Surface operations are being vigorously carried on, and we shall sample 30 tons of lead ore on Monday next, the 9th inst.

CENTRAL VAN.—J. Martin, June 5: The engine-shaft is being sunk, by nine men, at 20*l.* per fathom, and we have cut a strong branch at the bottom of the shaft, composed of spar and carbonate of lime, and fine spots of lead throughout, as far as we have seen. We have cut into it about 2 ft., and are not through it yet. There is a very strong feeder of water coming from it, and, by every appearance of the ground, it gives me every reason to believe that we shall meet with the Van lode much sooner than we anticipated, and we have over a quarter of a mile in length on the course of the Van lode, and we have also two other well-defined and promising courses (lodes), the one about 7 ft. and the other about 4 ft. wide, and in taking the prospects that are laid open before us in the Van and the East Van, we may confidently say we shall have another Van Mine in the Central Van ere long.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Kitto, June 4: At Sturt's engine-shaft, sinking below the 215, on the old lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing spots of copper ore. In the 215 end west the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive, letting out water freely.—Crenver Shaft: In the rise above the 160, east of shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of tin and copper, not to value. In the 130 end east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, spar, and producing a little tin and copper ore, having a kindly appearance for further improvement.—St. George's Shaft: In the 203 end west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and no doubt we shall report an improvement in our next.—Woolf's Man-Engine Shaft: The men will finish taking out the south ground in a day or two from this time, and begin to sink the shaft below the 190 as fast as possible with all the force we can bring to bear on this important object. In the 120 fm. level cross-cut south the ground is the same as last advised. At Pelly's engine-shaft, sinking below the 234, we have had several small lets in the past week, and there has not been much done in the bottom of the shaft. In the 234 end east the lode is 9 in. wide, unproductive. In the 234 end west there has been no lode taken down for the past week. In the 220 end east the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin and copper ore to dress, worth 5*l.* per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 220, east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore and some tinstuff to dress per fathom. Blewet's shaft is communicated to the 220; it will take this month to complete it and put down the skip-road.—Richards's Shaft: The men are making good progress in sinking below the 180; no lode taking down for the past week. In the 170 end west the lode is small, and yielding a little tin, not to value.—Yeates's Shaft: In the 95 end west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing a great deal of mundic. We sampled yesterday 98 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. of good average quality tinstuff. The amount of sale shall be sent you next week. Employed this week on tutwork, 94 men; tribute, 42 men; at surface, 50 men: total, 186 men.

CWM DWYFOR (Copper and Silver-Lead).—T. Colliver, June 5: In the north cross-cut we have intersected another lode, composed of spar, sulphur, and good spots of copper; there is still a large flow of water, which clearly indicates it to be a large lode; no doubt as we near the north wall we shall find it more productive. In the south cross-cut we have no change. We are getting up splendid rocks of ore from the large lead lode; we had to remove some rock on the north side, which occasioned a delay, but I calculate on getting up 20 tons of ore this week.

CWM ELAN.—W. Goldsworthy, May 31: We have drawn the water out of the old sink under the deep adit level, and find the lode is split into different branches, one of them is 1½ in. wide, and almost solid lead ore; a trial borer hole has been put down under the bottom of the said sink, and it seems that the rise on the back of the 10, east of engine-shaft, is gone upon the north part of the lode for several feet; this will cause a delay before we can have a communication between the two named levels. In No. 1 stope, on the back of the deep adit level, the lode is 8 feet wide; the south part being stoped we are now cutting through the lode to the north wall, worth for lead and blende ores from 23 to 25 cwts. per fathom. The lode in the 10, west of engine-shaft, is still holding its encouraging appearance for an improvement, worth at present from 18 to 20 cwts. of lead and blende ore per fathom. We have engaged two new hands, and have put them to drive the shallow adit level east; the lode is unproductive. We are dressing the stuff which is at surface as fast as possible with our present machinery on the flooring, our water being slow.

CWMYSTWITH.—June 4: Setting Report: Gill's lower level to drive west, on Henry Taylor's lode; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In Day level east, on the north lode, in consequence of the lode being poor, we have suspended the driving for the present, and placed the men to stope in No. 5 bargain. In a stope in the back of Gill's lower level, Henry Taylor's lode, the lode is still 2 ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In a stope in the back of Gill's high level, Comet lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of blende ore per fathom. In a stope in the back of Gill's high level, Comet lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 4 cwts. of lead ore and 1 ton of blende ore per fathom. A stope in the back of Gill's high level, Comet lode, is suspended, the lode being poor. In a stope in the bottom of the Day level, Kingside lode, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In a stope in a back of the Day level, Kingside lode, the spot of lead ore being short, we have suspended the stoping and put the men to rise. In a rise in the back of the Day level, Kingside lode, the lode, for 9 ft. long, is worth ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In a stope in the bottom of Herbert's level, on the Kingside lode, we have suspended the stoping for the present, as we have two men working in the end of the winze under this stope. The ore ground can be taken away much cheaper. In a stope in the back of Alderson's level, Kingside lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. We are glad to state that we have an improvement in Gill's lower level, on Henry Taylor's lode, and by present indications there is every probability that we have got into a valuable piece of ground. We have put two men to clear a cross-cut in the 15 fm. level, so as to prove if the above-mentioned lode has been seen at this level or not. We cannot say at present what quantity of ore we shall be able to sample next time, as our dressing party have been on strike for a fortnight, but they have commenced working again on the old terms. Our machinery is all working well.

DEERPARK.—J. Bucknell, R. Taylor, May 31: In the engine-shaft we have intersected the branch that was driven through in the cross-cut above, which is 5 fms. below the deep adit, and has a very promising appearance so far as seen. By the increase of water we are compelled to suspend sinking until the engine goes to work. In the deep adit the lode has a very promising appearance, the sulphur-mundic is diminishing, and peach is now to be seen in large quantities through the lode, producing a little tin, which is a very important feature, and no doubt when we get under the lode driven through at the 30, a point which will be reached in about 2 fms. I look forward to this with the greatest anxiety, as I fully believe from the indications which presented themselves in the above level, we shall have a productive lode for tin. In the 30 we have intersected the lode west of cross-course, which is heaved south about 4 ft.; so far as seen it presents a promising appearance; full particulars shall be sent you in our next report.—Surface Work: The engine house is covered in, and we shall commence heaving in the engine on Monday next, and we are pushing on our surface work with all speed. We have 39 hands employed on the mine.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—J. Pryor, June 5: The 122 east has been set to six men, at 120s. per yard; the lode in the forebreast is 4 ft. wide, and bears an improving appearance. We think the run of ore passed through in the incline is not far from us. The 112 west was driven last month 7 yards; re-set to six men, at 75s. per yard; the lode in the forebreast is 3½ ft. wide, composed of spar, clay, and lead. There is a strong stream of water issuing, and I anticipate a further great improvement in a few days. The lumps of ore taken out are of very good character. The 66 west was driven last month 10 yards 2 ft.; re-set to six men, at 40s. per yard; the lode is 2 ft. 8 in. wide, and, as expected, has much improved since last report, and we saw more lead in it than before. We are now only about 20 yards short of reaching the course of ore in Barn shaft.—Parry's Shaft: We have erected the framing for a double horse-pulley, and are now clearing a small sump sunk below the level, where we hope to find the splendid ore as reported. We have already lead in sight in two places, and when ventilation is secured we shall be able to report fully. We have now got four men to the ore in the incline.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—J. J. Simmons, William Skewis, May 31: The whim-shaft is now down 24 fm. 3 ft. 6 in.; the ground is softer than it was a fortnight or three weeks since, being more decomposed, and containing a good deal of gossan. The small branches contain tin more or less throughout, and occasionally produce rich stones.

— W. Skewis, J. J. Simmons, May 31: The whim-shaft is now down 24 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the ground is softer than it was a fortnight or three weeks ago, being more decomposed and containing a good deal of gossan, the small branches contain tin throughout more or less, and occasionally producing rich stones. This we consider is a very encouraging evidence of being near the lode.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—Thomas Trahair, June 5: The engine-shaft is in fork to the 10. We have been east and west of shaft 15 fms. The timber in the back of these levels has failed, which has prevented us seeing either of the ends. I have put men to clear the levels with all speed. The tribute pitches are looking just as last reported.

EAST BASSET.—John Lean, June 5: Since the report for the last meeting there is but little alteration in the 110 east, on the main lode; the 90 east, on the same; or the 90 east, on the north lode. In the 80 east, on the north lode, we have intersected a cross-course, or branch, about 15 in. wide. The lode to the east of it much of the same character as heretofore; worth about 9l. per fathom. In the rise in the back of this level the lode continues its position as regards less underlie, at present producing stones of tin; the lode at this point is very large; lode standing to the north and south, and may have to be cross-cut to ascertain its value. In the 70 cross-cut, driving north, we have cut the north lode, or the lode the rise is coming up on from the 80. We have got in this lode 6 ft., but not through it; it is composed principally of capel, spar, and iron, producing occasional stones of tin. The 60 cross-cut is being continued north, expecting to cut the same lode as that cut in the 70. The 50 end east, on the main lode, or the rise in the back of the same, is without alteration. We sold on the 3rd inst. 3 tons, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs. of tin 79l. 17s. 6d. per ton, dressed since May 13.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—Thos. Cogar, June 4: I have commenced the cross-cut in the 108, west of shaft, and are now in from 4 to 5 ft. from the side of the level and have gone through a good mixture of lead and blende which has improved for lead the last two or three shots, and I believe will continue to do so as we get near the north wall of the lode. The forebreast for width of driving is worth about 26l. per fathom. I have also commenced two cross-cuts east of shaft, and which I will in future call Nos. 1 and 2. No. 1 at present is driven about 4 ft., and is worth about 25l. per fathom for width of driving. No. 2 is driven 1 fm., and has gone through splendid lead, worth over 40l. per fathom. The forebreast at present is not so good for lead, but we are driving in beautiful ground, and expect we have a good course of ore before us according to appearances in the level above. The stopes are looking as well as ever. Dressing and surface work going on well.

EAST CHIVERTON.—Richard Southey, June 4: Since my last we have succeeded in fixing a standing lift at the 52 fathom level, and made everything complete for sinking, which was resumed on the 1st inst., with the greatest possible dispatch. All other work progressing very satisfactorily.

EAST LLANGYNOG.—Edward Pascoe, June 4: The No. 1 level, rise, and cross-cut remain much the same as when last reported on. The No. 2 cross-cut is letting out water freely, but the ground is poor and unproductive. We have resumed the driving of the No. 2 east in order to intersect the north lode, which has been very productive. In the No. 3 level the lode is composed of clay-slate, flookan, sulphur, and a little lead, but not to value. The No. 3 west is worth for lead 20l. per fm.; the lode looking promising for a further improvement. The men are making good progress in sinking the winze below the No. 3, and the ground is very congenial for the production of lead; worth 7l. 10s. per fathom. The stopes over this level are producing about the same quantities as before. In the No. 4, in the south part of the lode, we have cut through the gritstone, and have reached the clay-slate, which is poor at present. We have resumed the driving of the end. The No. 4, on north part of the lode, is yielding a little lead and blende; the character of the lode is everything that can be desired, and ought to produce lead in large quantities. The east end in th s level is yielding occasional stones of ore, but not much to value. The stopes over the level have during the last fortnight fallen off a little, but there seems to be an improvement again to-day, and I believe they will soon be as good as before—now worth 15l. 10s. per fathom. In No. 4 level, on the north lode, the lode is still productive, and is worth 15l. 10s. per fathom; the ore is not so solid as it has been. There is a good run of stoping ground being opened opened up in this level. No. 3, on this lode, is yielding saving work for lead: we have a few fathoms more to drive in this level, when we hope to meet with the run of ore which we have in No. 4. The end in No. 5 level is being driven in the clay-slate, with a beautiful flookan, which yields a little lead and sulphur. The bearing part of the lode in the deep adit, which is against the footwall, is yielding a little sulphur, and the ground is very favourable for driving.

EAST POLBERRO.—W. Johns, June 3: A tNo. 1 shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a rich branch of tin by the side of the lode, which is looking well. At No. 2 shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing very fair stamping work for tin, and promising for further improvement. The stope in the back of the adit level is turning out a little more copper than usual, a very kindly lode, and giving promise of further improving. The adit end going south is still spare for driving, being hard and wet. In sinking on the blende lode, in the bottom of adit, the lode is improving very much as it goes down, producing blende and lead of good quality. The south adit is still full of stuff; clearing at present is rather heavy, but we hope to get through shortly.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, June 5: The shaft men are putting in penthouse preparatory to sinking below the 120. In the cross-cut we have met with no branch since our last. The lode in the 120, west of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7l. per fathom. The lode in the 110 east presents a kindly appearance, and contains a little tin. The stope above the 95 east is worth for tin and copper 8l. per fathom. The lode in the 85 east is 18 in. wide, worth 6l. per fathom. The lode in the winze below the 85 is worth 12l. per fm. The stope above the 85 is worth 10l. per fathom. The stope below the 75 produces 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 65 east is 16 in. wide, yielding saving work for tin.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall, June 4: Fatwork: In the skip-shaft sinking below the 90 the lode is producing over 3 tons of tin per fm.—Tregonebris: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 20 the lode is worth 8l. per fm.

EAST WHEAL SETON.—William Pascoe, Henry Arthur, June 5: Since we put the Emily Henrietta engine to work last week and the flat-rods at Cartwright's shaft we have forked about 30 fms. of water, which is now 4 fms. below the 30 fm. level, at Emily Henrietta, and 6 fms. below the 20, at Cartwright's. The engines are working well, and we hope to resume with good speed the working of the stope in the bottom of the 34, at Cartwright's, in the course of a few days; and we hope to put Cook's engine to work to-morrow, which will enable us to fork the water more rapidly.

FLORENCE.—Wm. Johns, J. Searle, May 28: The stoping at the bottom of the 10 fm. level, west of Eliza's shaft, to bring back the water to Walter's engine shaft, is going on satisfactorily. Georgia lode, at the adit level west of shaft, is producing stones of tin, but not of much value. The sinking of the winze below this level is going on rapidly by the side of the main part of the lode, and when holed to the 10 fm. level will open out a profitable piece of tribute ground, worth 10l. per fathom in the back of the level. In the 30 fm level, east of Walter's shaft, the lode is a little improved, worth 6l. per fathom. The tribute pitches are yielding their usual quantities of tin. The masons have completed the bob stand at Eliza's shaft, and will shortly commence another at Walter's shaft. The engineers are busily engaged, and the heavy bob we hope to fix in the early part of the week. We have sold for the past four weeks close on 4 tons, realising 293l. 14s. 7d.

PORTESCUE.—Thomas Phillips, June 4: The men have overtaken the water in both the engine-shafts; the lifts are in, the casing and dividing of the shaft completed, and the engine will commence pumping water on Monday next.—Desmond Shaft: The lode in this shaft is 5 ft. wide, worth 45l. per fathom.—Byer's Shaft: We have not yet cut the lode in this shaft, but are daily expecting to cut a good one. Great Hewas lode, in new shaft, is worth 30l. per fathom.—Hooke Shaft: The lode in this shaft is 5 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fathom.—Good Fortune Shaft: There is a splendid lode in this shaft; rocks of tin over 3 cwt. in weight have today been sent to surface. These rocks of ore are worth more than 15 cwts. of black tin to the 100 sacks of stuff. The lode is 5 ft. wide.—Hardhead Shaft: The lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of this level are worth 25l. per fathom.

FRON VELLAN.—Capt. Harper, June 4: In driving the level west of the deep adit the ground is much the same as for some time past; the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, and is of a very promising character, composed of carbonate of lime and spar, with spots of lead. We find as we go west the lode is improving, and also bearing round to the north again, so we anticipate that we shall soon meet with a good run of lead ore in the driving of this level. During the past month this level has been driven on the lode 4 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. In the intermediate level, driving west of shaft, the ground is much the same as for some time past for driving. The lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar and carbonate of lime, with a little lead ore of a very promising character. The ground is also very promising, with some large spots of lead ore in in it. This level has been extended within the past month 4 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. In the shaft rising above the intermediate level good progress has been made in rising. Within the past month we have cut through the lode, as we have to go up perpendicularly to meet the shaft; by so doing we find the lode is about 3½ ft. wide, of a very promising character, with some very nice ribs of spar and lead ore. As the rise is going up near the slide the ground and lode are very unsettled. During the last month we have risen 4 ft. 6 in. In the shaft sinking below No. 2 level the ground is very heavy, therefore we have had to timber it. We have sunk in the month 3 fms. 4 in. With good progress in sinking and rising we anticipate communicating with shaft and rise by the end of the month. Last Saturday being our setting day, the following bargains were sett:—To drive the level west of deep adit to six men, for one month, at 75s. per fathom. The intermediate level, to drive west of shaft, to four men, for one month, at 80s. per fm. To rise above the intermediate level to six men, for one month, at 6l. per fathom. The shaft to sink below the No. 2 level to six men, for one month, at 6l. 10s. per fathom; the men to put their stuff to surface, and the company to pay for putting in timber. All the stuff at the deep adit level to two men, for one month, at 8s. 6d. per fathom.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., May 31: The lode in the 105, east of King's engine-shaft, is looking kindly, with good quality ore, to the value of 5l. per fathom, and showing indications of further improvement. The lode in the rise going up in the back of the 95 fm. level is yielding very strong mundic and good quality copper ore, to the value of 8l. per fathom. The lode in the 82 east is improving in character, worth 10l. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 82 is looking well, worth 30l. per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 82 is worth 25l. per fathom. No. 2 stope in the back of the same level is worth 10l. per fathom. The rise and stope in the back of the 70 is worth 18l. per fathom. The lode in the 70 east is showing a kindly appearance, and yielding good stones of ore. All other points of operation are without change.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, June 3: Harvey's lode, in the 78, is cut through; it is about 3½ ft. wide, and worth about 20l. per fathom, and we expect will improve as opened on east and west from the cross-course; we shall not be able to do anything to this for a month or two, or until we have communicated with the winze from the 65; we have six men rising here, and nine men sinking the winze to hole as quick as possible; this will open a quantity of ore ground, and thoroughly ventilate the mine. The part of the lode carried in the 65 east is improved, worth 15l. per fathom. We have about 8 or 9 feet to reach the winze from the 52, which is down to this level in a good course of ore, worth 30l. per fathom; we hope to communicate these two points this week. We have suspended the 45 east for the present, and put on two men more in the 52 east; here we have a fine looking lode, worth 25l. per fathom. No change in any other driving. The stopes throughout the mine are turning out their usual quantity of ore, varying in value from 7l. to 30l. per fathom. The ore sold on the 22nd ult., computed 251 tons, weighed off 260 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs., realising 934l. 16s. 2d., which would have been considerably more, but for the very heavy drop in the standard. Our next sale is computed 135 tons, which will be for sale on the 19th instant.

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—John Jones, June 5: In the adit driving there appears more lead and copper, and the whole character of the stuff is highly promising. Allowing for the dip of the Gorsedd vein we have, after dialling, fully calculated that 4 yards will intersect it, and good progress is being made.

GREAT NORTH CARADON.—George Rickard, June 4: In the cross-cut south of engine-shaft, at the 25, the ground has slightly improved.

GREAT RETALLACK.—John Harris, May 31: I am glad to tell you that we have effected a communication between the adit level and the old mine, and a good ventilation is now secured; it will take the men a few days more to clear out the old level and secure it; after which we must prepare to remove the horse-whim from its present site and fix it to draw from the old engine-shaft, to fix the shaft tackle, divide and case the shaft below the perpendicular part, &c., the whole of which will not incur any great expense. I find the old level at the bottom of the engine-shaft, so far as I can see of it yet, was driven upon a different part of the lode from what our adit level came in upon; and the main or better part of the lode is still standing behind the north side of the old level, where the lode in the rise will produce from 15 cwts. to 1 ton of good blende to the fathom, in very easy ground.

GREAT WEST VAN.—J. Roach, June 5: The engine-shaft has been deepened 3 feet and upwards during the past week, and will be sunk deep enough to cross-cut the lodes at a 46 fathom level in a few days. The 34 east on Greene's lode is producing about 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm., principally on sole of the level. The 34, east on main lode, north part improved, yielding a mixture of lead and blende, 18 in. wide; no boundary wall seen yet; value in next report. In the 34 west south part of lode reached, which contains solid steel-grained ore 2 in. thick, but the whole width is not yet ascertained. The 22 west is without alteration. The 22, east from Eliza's shaft, is still being driven by the side of the lode to effect communication as early as possible. The stopes west of shaft are producing their usual quantities of ore. The stope below the 22, east of shaft, has improved, now worth 25 cwts. of lead per fm. Dressing is going on vigorously for another sampling of ore, and all machinery working well.

GREAT WHEAL LOVELL.—John Bray, June 5: In Kitchen's shaft some lode was taken down yesterday in which there are some fine lodes of tin. I have never seen anything before in the shaft like it. I shall be able to tell more about it in a few days.

GWESTYN CONSOLS.—W. Pearce, June 4: We completed laying the rails in the deep adit to the forebreast on Saturday last. At our setting I re-set the deep adit to drive on the course of the lode, at 3l. 15s. per fathom; driven in the past month 5 fms. 4 ft. The lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, lime, spar, and carbonate of lime—a very promising lode, and I have not the least doubt as we get further under the hill and nearer the junction of the caunter lode we shall meet with good results.

GWYDYR PARK.—W. Bennett, May 4: The 25, east on the new lode, is worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 25 fm. level end south is worth 7 cwts. per fathom; from want of water we have had to suspend the driving of this end for the present, and having no water for the water wheel for pumping, we are obliged to keep the steam-engine pumping all its time, consequently we are unable to draw any stuff from the bottom part of the mine. The stope in the back of the 25, on the north and south lode, is worth 8 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In the stope at the 15 the lode is worth 12 cwts. per fathom. We are still unable to clean any lead for want of water.

HALKIN DEEP LEVEL.—June 3: In the deep level, south-west on the deep level vein, the lode is about 14 in. wide, consisting of limestone and spar, and in the bottom of the level there are some nice kindly looking vughs, discharging a little water. The ground in the cross-cut driving out south in the 156 yard level, at Pant-y-Go shaft, continues much of the same character as for some time past—a beautiful white limestone, in which we find strong traces of lead and blende; we cannot tell to a day when a good discovery might be made at this point, it being all virgin ground. The winze sinking below the 110 yard level, 200 yards north of north shaft, on Pantyffrith vein, is now down 14 yards below the level; the eastern part of the lode carried in the sinking for about 4 ft. wide is composed of limestone spar, and producing good stones of lead ore; the water is still very quick, which makes our progress rather slow for sinking. The rise going up over the 146 yard level, to meet the winze sinking below the 110, is now up 10 yards above the level; the eastern part of the lode carried in rising for about 4 ft. wide is much of the same character as that in the winze. Every effort is being made to get communication through between the rise and the winze as soon as possible, which we should hope to accomplish in about a month or six weeks time. The tribute department continues about the same as for some time past.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, June 5: The lode at Bailey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 140, is large, producing rich stones of copper ore. The 140 west is worth 25l. per fm., and exceedingly promising. The stope in back of the 140 west is worth 45l. per fathom. The 120 west, on the south part of the lode, is worth 35l. per fathom. The sinking of Wadge's winze below the 120 will be resumed next week. The stope in back of the 120, on the north part of the lode, is worth 20l. per fathom. The stope in bottom of the 110, west of Griffin's winze, is worth 40l. per fathom. The 110 west is worth 15l. per fm. The ground in the deep adit level is more favourable.

HOBBS HILL.—Jas. Pearce, May 5: We have fixed the stamps axle and frames for the higher wheel, and could complete it for working in about a week, but we are waiting for the braces from foundry. The lower wheel pit is finished, and the wall-plates on and bolted down. In a few days we shall commence erecting the wheel. About 300 fms. of leat has been cut, getting on very well. I think, with good speed, in eight or ten weeks we shall be able to work 24, if not 36, heads of stamps, and have the dressing appliances ready for treating the stuff. We have cut another tin course a little south of the one from which we have made returns, and find it contains about the same quantity of tin. It may be a branch split off from the large course. There is tin in nearly all the hill, and I hope the day is not far distant when we shall be able to send it to the smelting-house in paying quantities. The work is being carried on with the utmost speed and economy.

ILLOGAN.—Richard Pryor, June 4: The shaftmen continue to make good progress in the cutting down of the engine-shaft. All other work is being pushed on as fast as possible.

LADYWELL.—Arthur Waters, June 5: Setting Report: The 16, to drive south of engine shaft on caunter, by four men, at 2l. per fathom: lode 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and solid loose lumps of lead ore, which indicate the outcrop of a rich run of ore ground. The 16, north of the above shaft, by four men, at 12l. per fathom: lode 4 ft. wide, composed of splendid white carbonate of lime, and good size lumps of soft lead ore mixed throughout the spar. The adit level south of same shaft, on new Britain lode, by four men, at 6l. 10s. per fathom, the men to tram their own stuff; the lode is 2 fms. wide, the part being carried on the hanging wall side showing good stones of lead ore, and improving as we go forward into the hill.—Main Lode: The shaftmen have cut down and secured the engine-shaft from perpendicular to the 16 fm. level on the course of the lode, and are now dividing the same, and preparing to fix bed-plank and connect the incline to the downright shaft. The 16, north of shaft, on said lode, by two men, at 12l. per fathom; lode 6 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, with stones of lead and blende of a promising character. Depth is only required, we think, to make this part of the company's property a profitable mine.

LEEDS AND ST AUBYN.—John Curtis June 4: At Wilson's shaft there is no material change to notice since my last report. In the 10, east of Bastian's flat-rod shaft, we have got into the south part of Wheal Broath lode, 18 in. wide, with good stones of tin in it, but not much to value. We are still cross-cutting further north to see if there is any more lode standing in that direction. I have this day sold 4 tons 6 cwt. 16 lbs. of black tin, at 75l. per ton.

LLANARMON.—A. Ede, June 4: The engine-shaft sinking below the 66 is now down 9 fathoms, and the ground is composed of black limestone and spar, similar to that of Minera, our neighbouring mine; everything is in good order, and the men work regularly.—Flat-Rod Shaft: The lode in No. 1 stope is from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of sugar spar, blende, and lead ore, producing of the latter 15 cwts. per fathom. In No. 2 stope the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, and lead ore, and producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The driving and other surface work goes on regularly.

LOVELL (THE).—J. Nancarrow, June 5: The lode in the engine-shaft and at the 12 continues good. We are daily expecting to hole the adit to the new engine-shaft. The new stamps is got to work and goes very well, by which means we hope to partially make up for the falling off of the water from the old one.

MAUGHOLD-HEAD.—R. Rowe, May 31: I have just returned late from the Maughold Mines, and I am glad to say that I found everything going on well. At Ballajorra the two stopes at work are turning out very well, and I have arranged for an additional force of hands, so as to increase the get of ore. At Dhyrnane the shipping stage is ready; this and the tramway is altogether a capital job. I think we have there, now ready, fully 1200 tons, so I intend, first thing, early in the week to arrange for its shipment. From the present turn out we shall soon supply the 2000 tons. I have two places—one at Ballajorra and the other at Dhyrnane—where I believe great and good discoveries may soon be made, entirely new, and in addition to what we already have, and these can only be proved in the season of the year now at hand; but I suppose we had better wait before incurring the cost to see the company further advanced.

MELLANEAR.—E. Rogers, June 5: All our stopes and ends continue to look well, there being no change to notice. The cross-cut at Gundry's is still being driven south, and is letting out a quantity of water, but no lode or branch met with since the one reported on. We have not yet got over our difficulties in draining the mine to the bottom, in consequence of the leaky state of the boilers, one of which we were obliged to turn idle yesterday for repairs. We did hope to have been able to drain the mine to the bottom before this, but it got too bad to continue working. I will write you a full report on Saturday.

NANT-Y-RICKET.—W. Hancock, June 5: Since you were last advised the lode in No. 1 level has greatly improved, with every indication of having further improvement soon; set to four men, at 9l. per fathom for the month. No. 2 end I have set to two men, at 9l. per fathom; the ground continues hard, composed of bastard granite, quartz, lime, spar, and strong spots of lead ore at times—a very promising appearance for further improvement, and would advise four men being here, and push this end to the junction with all possible dispatch. We are getting on with dressing copper as fast as possible, and have about 5 tons ready.

NEW BELDON.—J. Barron, June 4: There is no important change for ore on the stope in Craig sill, west of Beldon shafts, since my last. On Monday I set the stopemen a contract, at 100s. per fatnom, to cut over into the south side, where we have ore ground working to profit, on the course of a cross branch 14 fms. west from the shafts; this ground or side is cut over about 4 ft. at the top of the sill, and ore is left at the furthest point, and we are working it off by the top of the stope. I have three boys employed dressing, we have a good supply of surface water at present, and the dressing is progressing well, according to the number of hands employed. I have the millwright employed repairing the sifter at the crushing mill, and making barrows for underground and the dressing.

NEW CROW HILL.—T. Trelease, June 3: There is no improvement in the 45 east since last report. The stope in the back of the 45, east of winze, is not looking near so well as it has done.

NEW DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian and Son, May 31: We have pleasure in informing you that our prospects are improving in going below the 140 fm. level. We have splendid rocks of tin coming up from this place, and we judge the average of the lode, for a width of 7 or 8 feet, to produce 70 lbs. of black tin to the ton of stone. We have another very important thing to notice—that to-day we have broken from the north side of the sink, towards the bottom, some decided specimens of granite. It would seem, therefore, that we are just entering the granite, and it will be well to bear in mind in connection with this fact that the immensely rich bodies of tin in Dolcoath were met with after the lode had passed down from the clayslate rock into the granite, as the identical lode is now doing with us; under these circumstances we don't see what is to prevent our having as good a mine as Dolcoath has been.

— J. Vivian and Son, N. Clymo, June 5: Old South Lode: In the 140, west of east shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding tin and copper throughout. In the sink under this level, now down 6 fathoms, we are carrying a width of 7 ft. of the lode without having either the north or south wall, producing tin and copper, worth about 50l. per fathom. In the 130, west of east shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and in the back will yield 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the rise over the last-named level, now up 2 fathoms, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. We have examined the 33, west of the engine-shaft, and find a strong, healthy-looking lode for copper in the end, the composition being quartz, mundic, chlorite, and rich copper ore; we are now clearing this level of the rubbish in order to commence driving it. It is important to point out that there is no level over this on this lode, so that we have more than 70 fathoms above us completely unexplored, and in other parts of the mine great riches were met with above the level we are now about to drive.—Town Lode: We have commenced driving the deep adit south, west of Town shaft, as the appearances in that direction indicate the lode. We have about 20 tons of copper at surface, but we think with the present state of ore market we should make a heavy sacrifice by selling, as it seems almost impossible that the copper market can go worse, and there are chances, of course, that it may recover.

NEW DALE.—R. Niness, June 3: No. 3, on Johnson's, is about the same as when last reported, and is yielding the same quantity of ore, being about 4 or 5 tons per week, and have now about 39 or 40 tons of ore broken. The 65 has been driven about 6 feet during the past week; total distance driven 9½ fathoms; the ground still continues as congenial for ore as when last reported, and is letting out a little more water, which is a good indication of approaching a vein. Holly Bank is not yet commenced, as the men are wanted to complete the filter beds and catch gate.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—R. Pryor, J. Pryor, F. Green, June 2: The men in Phillips's engine-shaft are making fair progress in the sinking of the shaft below the 74, and we hope it will be completed to the 86 in the time we mentioned. The lode in the 86, east and west of shaft, is still looking well, and worth fully as much per fathom as when reported on last week. The stopes throughout the mine continue to look much the same as for some time past. The mine continues to look well, and the stone-breakers work admirably.

NEW HENDRA.—Wm. Rowe, May 31: The engine-shaft is sunk to the 20, and the men are now engaged in timbering the shaft and cutting plat. As soon as this work is completed we shall at once begin to drive east and west on the course of lode and cross-cut south to intersect the south lode. We have erected a horse-whim (heads six) on advantageous terms, which we shall get into work with all possible speed.—South Lode: We are preparing to sink the shaft below the 10, as no doubt the cutting of this lode at the 20 by the cross-cut referred to will unwater it.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—J. James, J. Rule, May 31: There is no change to notice in the value of our different operations since last reported, except that the stope in the back of the 94 east does not look so well for copper, but is a good lode for tin.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—J. James, J. Rule, June 4: Bickford's shaft is looking well, and is quite as valuable as when last reported. The stope in the back of the 94 east is producing a little copper, and is a good lode for tin. The mine throughout is much as last reported. A setting report in detail will be forwarded on Saturday next.

NEW WHEAL LOVELL.—J. Prisk, June 5: Kendall's: The lode in the shaft sinking below the 60 is 3 ft. wide, worth 25l. per fathom. The lode in the 60 is getting larger, and letting out an unusual quantity of water—a very promising end. The lode in the rise in the back of the 50 east is 5 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fathom. We are daily expecting to communicate here with a winze from the 40, which will enable us to raise more tinstuff from this part of the mine. The lode in the winze in the 20 east is 18 in. wide, worth 10l. per fathom.—Cranger Wheal Lode: In clearing the old men's workings we have met with several acres of ground which contains rich work for tin; this speaks well for the lode in depth. No change in any other point of operation since the meeting.

NEW WHEAL TOWAN.—R. Pryor, June 4: No change has taken place in the mine during the past week. The cutting down of the shaft is being pushed on with all possible speed.

NORTH POOL.—Joseph Vivian and Son, Francis Clymo, June 5: The engine-shaft has been cased and divided from the 25 to the 40, and we have to-day set the kibble to the latter level and commenced drawing up the broken rock, which we calculate on clearing in time to re-commence the 40 cross-cut south to morrow.—Ballarat Shaft: In the 80 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a rib of rich yellow copper ore against the north wall, and a very good appearance throughout. In the 80 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, and of much the same character as that in the eastern end, with frequent spots of copper ore. In the 70, east of Ballarat shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and looks more favourable than we have ever seen it before in this level, with patches of rich yellow copper ore throughout it. The water has increased through the 40 east within the last two days, so that the engine is now working at the rate of four strokes per minute. We have to-day commenced making a search through the adit to ascertain the cause of this; and should we find the water coming from any of our neighbours we shall put a dam in the end which will counteract the evil.

NORTH ROSEWARNE.—J. James, June 4: we expect to be at the 20 with the engine-shaft and to commence opening on the lode in the course of next week. We shall drive east with all possible dispatch to reach the run of ore ground sunk down in the bottom of the 10. The lode in the 10 driving east is looking kindly. No other change to notice.

NORTH TANKERVILLE.—J. W. Powning, June 4: The 30 cross-cut south is being driven, by six men, at 6l. per fm., and good progress is being made. The cross cut driving north of west end is in 5 ft.; set the month, at 6l. 10s. per fathom. We have about 3 ft. further to drive to intersect the north or footwall part of lode. I have two men here, and intend putting on two more as soon as they can be got.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—Richard Pryor, Thomas Jenkin, June 4: On Saturday last we set the following bargains:—The deep adit cross cut to drive, north of shaft, by six men, at 8l. 10s. per fathom; we have about 2 fms. further to drive to the cross-cut to come under the new shaft, which is sunk from surface to within 2½ fms. from this deep adit cross-cut. The deep adit level to drive west of Doctor's engine-shaft, by four men, at 7l. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; this end is nearing the fine deposits of gossan seen in the shallow adit level, and we are likely to open up a fine run of ground here.—Highlarder Lode: To stope the back of the 20, west of shaft, by four men, at 5l. per fathom; the lode is worth 10l. per fathom. The shallow adit cross-cut to drive, north of shaft, by four men, at 1l. 15s. per fathom; we are daily expecting to cut the lode at this point, but expect it has been heaved a little by the influence of the cross course. Our pay and setting went off well.

OLD BATHOLES.—Arthur Waters, June 5: We have just got into a nice porous lode in the 60 south, resulting in the drainage of the old workings in the bottom of the 48. We hope to see the bottom of the said old stopes by next report day. The 48 south is going forward into a strong sparry lode of kindly character.

OLD BOTTLE HILL.—J. Gifford, J. Eddy, June 4: In the 36 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding tinstuff for the stamps. In consequence of the water being scarce we cannot work the stamps above 10 hours per day, and then at a slow pace. We have discharged some of the men, in order to keep down the cost until we get more water.

OLD TREBURGET.—W. Hancock, W. T. Bryant, June 5: In the 70, south of the engine-shaft, the ground by the side of the lode has very much improved in driving. We have about 3 fms. of lode standing, and shall commence taking it down to-morrow. In the 60 end south the lode is worth fully 40l. per fathom ground stiffer. We have cut into the western part of the lode in the bottom of No. 2 winze about 3 ft.; it is worth, so far as we can see, 8l. per fathom, and is improving as we go down. Other places much the same as last reported on. On Monday last about 9 A.M. one of the main caps in the underlay broke: we got all right again, and got the water out to the bottom of the mine again by 6 o'clock yesterday morning. This is the first breakage of any consequence we have had underground since the mine has been working. We sampled on Tuesday last the parcels of silver lead ores—No. 1 computed 24 tons. No. 2, 10 tons, and No. 3, 5 tons; total, 39 tons, for sale on Wednesday next.

OLD WHEAL ROSE.—W. Scholfar, June 5: The lode in Whitefield's shaft is just as reported last week. We have cleared No. 2 adit shaft on the lode, and shall now resume the sinking of the adit level. The picking of the burrows for spalling iron ore is progressing satisfactorily; we have about 20 tons picked.

PARYS MOUNTAIN.—T. Mitchell, June 2: Setting Report for June: The first cross cut south by six men, at 8l. per fathom: the ground at present is rather stiff for driving, with a strong feed of water issuing from the forebreast. The intermediate level west over the 90 by six men, at 9l. per fathom; this end continues to improve, and will yield at present 5 tons of copper ore per fathom, and open out ground for stopes. The stopes at the 90 by four men, at 6l. per fathom; yielding 4 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of sulphur per fathom. The stopes at the 80, west of cross-course, by eight men, at 6l. per fathom; yielding 7 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of sulphur per fathom. The stopes east of cross-course at this level by six men, at 6l. per fathom; yielding 5 tons of copper ore per fm. A winze sunk 65 by six men, at 6l. per fm.: lode worth 5 tons of copper ore per fm.; this winze when communicated with stopes in back of the 80, will afford good ventilation and open out ground convenient for stoping. The driving and stoping at the 65 by ten men, at 12l. per fathom; this place will yield 8 tons of ore per fm. The trial cross-cut at the 30 by two men, at 5l. per fathom; this is a trial point to prove the ground 6 fathoms below the tribute pitch recently discovered in the side of the old workings, east of Dyer's shaft. We have let 13 tribute pitches at the usual prices, and a bargain to raise bluestone ore at Morfadu by nine men, at 10s. per ton. All surface operations are going on with the usual regularity. The machinery is also working well.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, W. Prideaux, John Pope, May 31: Sump: We have connected the new boiler, and set it to work, expecting now to fork the water without much delay; this is now about 2 fms. below the 120; we will write you reporting progress on Monday or Tuesday. In the 130 end west the lode (Martin's) is worth 8l. per fathom.—Cobbler's: In the 120 end west the lode (Martin's) is worth 12l. per fathom. In the 120 rise west the lode (Martin's) is worth 6l. per fathom.—Cardozo's: In the 90 end east the lode (north) is worth 12l. per fathom. In the 90 end west the lode (north) is worth 12l. per fathom. In the 80 winze east the lode (north) is worth 16l. per fathom. In the 80 end west the lode (north) is worth 16l. per fathom. In the 70 end east the lode (north) is worth 12l. per fathom. In the 70 end west the lode (north) is worth 17l. per fathom. In the 60 end west the lode (north) is worth 17l. per fathom. In the 55 end east the lode (north) is worth about 14l. per fathom.—Trevena's: In the 40 winze east the lode (engine) is worth 20l. per cubic fathom.—Critchley's: For the number of men employed in this shaft the progress is very good indeed. No other changes to report.

PENSTRUTHAL CONSOLS.—J. Kendall, John Michell, June 5: The following bargains were set on Saturday last:—The 22 fm. level, to drive east of Highborrow engine-shaft, by six men; lode worth 16l. per fathom for tin. The 22 fm. level, to drive west of shaft, by four men: lode worth 16l. per fathom for tin. The 10 fm. level, to drive east of shaft, by six men. The winze, to sink in the bottom of the 10 fm. level east, by six men; lode worth 10l. per fathom. The winze, to sink in the bottom of the 10 fm. level west, by six men; lode worth 12l. per fathom. The cross-cut, to drive south of 10 fm. level west, by six men. The rise in the back of the 10 fm. level west by two men; lode worth 6l. per fathom. The adit level, to drive on Ward's lode east of cross-cut, by six men; lode worth 9l. per fathom. The winze, to sink in the bottom of the shallow level on Ward's lode, by four men; lode worth 10l. per fathom. The cross-cut, to drive north of Hodge's shaft, by four men. The adit level, to drive on copper lode west of cross-cut from Hodge's shaft, by four men; lode worth for copper 12l. per fathom. The cross-cut, to drive north of Simmons' shaft, by two men. To drive the end west of boundary shaft, on Penvean tin lode, by four men; lode worth 9l. per fathom. At Greene's engine-shaft the men are engaged fixing pitwork. During the past week the men in Richardson's shaft have been engaged taking down the south part of the lode; it is 18 in. wide, and worth for tin and copper 150l. per fathom. Taking into consideration that this is only 17 fms. from the surface, we think it to be a most extraordinary discovery.

PERRAN WHEAL VIRGIN.—G. E. Tremayne, C. Oates, May 31: Setting Report: The 50, to drive north, by six men, at 10l. per fm.: lode 3 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, with a little lead. The 50, to drive south, by six men, at 7l. 10s. per fm.: lode 2½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and flookan. The 40, to drive north, by eight men, at 5l. per fm.: lode 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and a little lead. The 40, to drive south, by six men, at 6l. 10s. per fm.: lode 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and lead, of the latter will produce 7 cwts. per fm. We are pleased to say that the machinery and pitwork are in good working order.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—James Nance, June 4: The ground in Hallett's engine-shaft has not undergone any change to notice in the last few days; it has still the kindly character that is usually seen here with productive lodes, and we are forking on the shaft with all possible speed to get it to the 40, when we shall have a

cross-cut to drive to intersect the lode. In the 30, driving west of en
the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, and looking promising;
worth 6*l.* per fathom. The appearances of the lode in the 20, west of engine
are improving, and some good work is being produced; the ground is harder
more spare for driving, and also more congenial for tin. In the 30, east of
ed shaft, no change has taken place during the week; we are driving by the
of the lode, and as soon as a sufficient length of ground is opened out we shall
sent to the lode to ascertain its value. The men securing and enlarging flat-
shaft are getting on rapidly and without hindrance. I shall shortly be ready
ew from the 40.

PHŒNIX (Silver-Lead).—Richard Pryor, Edward Adams, June 4: On Friday
ere set the following bargains:—The engine-shaft to sink below the 50 fm.
, by nine men, at 29*l.* per fathom; lode still large, and worth for the part car-
1 ton of lead per fathom. This shaft is down a little over 7 fms. below the
50, and no time will be lost in reaching the 60, which will lay open a large
of profitable ground. The 50 to drive south of shaft, by six men, at 8*l.* per
; lode 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead, but the ground is at pre-
harder than usual. This level to drive north of shaft, by six men, at 5*l.* per
m; lode 4 ft. wide, worth 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. The 40 to drive south
aft, by six men, at 7*l.* per fathom; lode worth 5 cwts. of lead per fathom,
a good appearance. The 40 to drive north of shaft, by six men, at 4*l.* per
m; lode 4½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, with fine stones of lead. A winze
nk below this level (40), by four men, at 4*l.* per fathom; lode large, and worth
ts. of lead per fathom. We also set two tribute pitches. Our No. 1 parcel
sold was 13 tons, and realised 19*l.* per ton, and No. 2, 5 tons, brought 14*l.*
ton. We are proud to say the mine is opening up well. Our pay and setting
off very satisfactorily.

CLYNLIMMON.—John Garland, June 3: In the driving of the 24, east of
e-shaft, steady progress is being made; the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of
s, blende, and mundic, but not any lead ore to value; the footwall is well de-
, and the lode gradually getting more compact, and looks very promising.
he 12, end of engine-shaft, the lode is coming back to its former bearing, and
e improving; now worth full 15 cwts. of lead per fathom, presenting a very
ising appearance. The ground in the cross-cut north of this level is not
so favourable as when last reported, consequently not quite so much progress
ing made. Since last report I have again dialled the adit and 12 fm. levels,
find that we have to continue driving the cross-cut north of the adit level
t 6 ft. before we reach the main part of the lode, when I have great hopes of
od discovery. I have also levelled the rise of the hill at surface, and find that
ave about 6 ft. more to sink before communicating the new shaft with the
; this will be done in about a week. The men have completed cutting ground
e 12, preparatory to commence sinking new shaft below same, which we shall
be able to do until we commence drawing through same. Our machinery is in
working order, and drawing and dressing are progressing satisfactorily.

CLYNLIMMON.—John Garland, June 4: We this day effected a communica-
on between the new shaft and the rise over the adit level, by means of a borer-
We shall be able to square down the shaft in the time specified in my report
esterday. There is no other change in the mine.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, F. Phillips, June 3: During the past week
e drivages in the different levels have been continued by the side of the lode. The
ge and pitches are just the same as last reported, consequently there is no
ge to notice.

BEDMOOR.—J. Gifford, June 2: Setting Report: Watson's engine-shaft to sink
w the 25 fm. level, by nine men, stent 2 fms., at 12*l.* per fathom; lode in bot-
of shaft 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and arsenical mundic inter-
ed. The 25 to drive west, by two men, stent 2 fms., at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom;
ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, arsenical and sulphuric mundic, with
ak oxide of copper intermixed, a very promising end. We have put two men
break copper, one in the back of the 25, east of Watson's engine-shaft, on the
lode. We shall put two men more in the 25 west as soon as we can get them.

WESTROUGUET TIN STREAM.—June 4: Saturday last being our setting day,
following bargains were set:—The deep adit level to drive north, by two men
two boys, at 3*l.* per fathom. The cross level to drive north from No. 2 air level
ms. west from No. 2), by two men and two boys, at 16*s.* per fathom; the gravel
ft. thick. A cross level to drive from No. 1 air level (9 fms. west from No. 2), ½
ath from No. 1 air level (12 fms. west from No. 2) to strip, by four men and four
s, at 1*l.* 5*s.* per fathom; the gravel is about 3 ft. thick. An air level to drive
m, at 1*l.* per fathom; the gravel is 9 in. thick; we expect this end will improve as we
per fathom; the gravel is 9 in. thick; we expect this end will improve as we
west. The No. 1 end to drive north, by four men, at 1*l.* 6*s.* per fathom; the
gravel is 3 ft. thick. Our dressing machinery continues to go on well.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—A. Waters, June 5: Setting Report: The 95 to drive south
old engine-shaft, by six men, to carry the whole width of the lode, now 8 to 9 ft.
de, at 1*l.* per fathom; worth for lead 5 tons, or 80*l.* per fathom. No. 1 winze,
winze, by six men, at 5*l.* per fathom; lode worth 50*l.* per fathom. The 65,
th east of No. 1 caunter, by two men, at 10*l.* per fathom; lode 2 feet wide, yield-
stones of ore, and promising to improve shortly. No. 2 winze, below the 50,
th of Corfield's, by six men, at 14*l.* per fathom; lode yielding orey stuff. The
ew south engine-shaft, below surface, by nine men, at 17*l.* per fathom. Surface
rk going on as usual. Our next sampling takes place on this day week.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—John James, John Pascoe, June 4: We are busy
ting engine and fixing pitwork. I expect to be ready for working at about
end of next week.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Williams, June 5: We are
w in full course of sinking King's shaft below the 93, the greater portions of the
(West Basset lode) being to the south of the shaft, with a part about 1 foot
de in the shaft, and dipping south towards the main part. In the 93, west on
est Basset lode, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed principally of flookan and
t quartz, with iron and tin.—Tin Lode: In the 82, west of King's shaft, the lode
ft. wide, and worth about 30*l.* per fm. In the 71, west of King's shaft, we are
ving 7 ft. of the south part of the lode, which is worth about 20*l.* per fathom.
the rise over the last-named level the lode is 9 ft. wide, and worth about 30*l.* per
de fathom. In the winze (No. 2) under the 71, west of King's shaft, the lode is
ft. wide, and worth 30*l.* per fm. In the cross-cut north, west of King's shaft, at
6), we are still cutting through the lode, which is tinny, and we think the
ain part of the lode is still before us. In the 61, east of King's shaft, we are
ving a width of 5 ft. of the south part of the lode, which is worth about 35*l.* per
. In the winze sinking under the 51, west of King's shaft, the lode is worth about
. per fm.—Middle Lode: In the 10, east of Williams's shaft, we continue to drive
rth, not having yet intersected the lode. In the deep adit level, east of Williams's
aft, the lode is 1¼ foot wide, and worth about 8*l.* per fm. At Plantation shaft
d other parts of the mine there is nothing very different from the state of things
r some time past.

SOUTH KIT HILL.—W. Skewis, June 2: At our last setting-day I set the shaft
the old price, 20*l.* per fathom, and stopped all stopes; but I set a pitch on tribute
12*s.* in the 1*l.*, the men to pay all costs, and to prepare for stamps. I left in-
ructions for their ground to be set at similar price as soon as the other men make
up their minds to work on tribute; they prefer tutwork, and will not do so just at
esent: they have since applied, and I have written Prowse to close with them.
ll surface cost is reduced to the lowest possible point; we have a little more that
ust be done—closing up around landing-brace and over the winding-machine, to
otect the men in rough weather. I closely questioned Bowhay, the resident
easer, as to quantity of tin to be for sale this day fortnight, and he was confident
5 or more tons being ready by that time; the quality also will be very superior
the last parcel. The tramway is completed from the shaft to stamps, and also
nding-machine at work, dispensing with much horse and manual labour; in
ct, everything now is in a compact workable state.

SOUTH MARGARET.—J. Nicholls, June 5: We resumed our engine-shaft, but
nd the water is still too quick to sink. I have, therefore, put the men to cross-
ut north from the adit, being convinced that the principal part of the lode is in
at direction: and, looking at the large tinny lode in the shaft, I have no doubt
e shall soon make a good discovery in the adit. The caunter lode in the shallow
vel is 4 ft. wide, producing splendid stones of tin. The hill rises very fast in the
rection we are driving, and there is every appearance of our continuing to lay
en productive ground. No other change.

SOUTH MERLLYN.—John Jones, June 5: In the 80 yard level, south of shaft,
e swallow is of great size, and at present we are not nearly through it. As we
are found a great deal of ore near these swallows I am really expecting to an-
unce a good deposit. The 120 yard level north is in a good vein; likewise Burt's
ump. In the stope above the 100 we can report a considerable improvement.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.—J. W. Powning, June 4: Shelvefield: Since the
ay I have started a staff of eight men to timber the shaft, &c., preparatory to sink-
g under the 10; we shall have this work finished by the end of the week, and
hall commence to sink for 20 fm. level on Monday. The 10, east of shaft, as well
s the 10 cross-cut, are suspended for the present, being obliged to take the men
from those places to push on the sinking of the engine-shaft. The lode in the 10
east maintains its size—4½ ft. wide, composed of good-looking lime spar, well mixed
with lead ore, and small patches of clay-slate; the present end is one of very great
promise, and will be resumed as soon as men can be had. There is no change
calling for remark in the deep adit cross-cut west, towards Roman lode; a continual
flood of water comes out of the forebreast.

SOUTH TOLCARNE.—J. Vivian and Son, J. Paull, June 5: Engine Lode: In
the deep adit level, west of engine-shaft, the lode has increased to a width of 3 ft.,
of which 1½ ft. on the north wall is composed of tinstone of moderate quality, with
an appearance indicating further improvement.—Gossan Lode: In the deep adit
level, east of Gossan shaft, the lode has increased to a width of nearly 2 ft., com-
posed almost entirely of soft gossan, impregnated with copper ore. In the deep
adit level, west of Gossan shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, principally quartz, with rich
spots of copper ore scattered throughout it. In driving the deep adit south from
Gossan lode on the cross-course, we have not yet cut the lode. We have eight
masons going on vigorously with the building of the engine-house.

SOUTH VAN.—James Roach, June 5: The 40 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is
extended 10½ fms. No particular alteration has occurred in the character of the
lode since last report, but appearances lead us to believe that satisfactory results
will ensue.

SOUTH WARD.—R. Goldsworthy, June 4: The lode in the 60 south is 4 feet
wide, of a very promising character, and producing mundic, blende, and occasional
stones of lead. In the 60 north the lode is producing saving work. The lode in
the 40 south still maintains its former size and value—5 cwts. of lead per fathom;
this is 30 fms. in advance of the 60 fm. level. No other change to notice.

ST. AGNES CONSOLS.—Wm. Vivian, June 5: We have resumed the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 48 fm. level, with nine men, at 19*l.* per fathom. In the cross-cut driving north, to intersect Wheal Rock lode, driving with six men, at 8*l.* per fathom. In the 36, driving east of the cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fathom. Driving west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fathom. We have commenced to sink a winze below the 36, with six men, at 8*l.* per fathom. In the 26, driving east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin.

ST. DENNIS CONSOLS.—Thomas Parkyn, June 5: The men are still sending up good work for tin, and the lode is still very large. I have no alteration to report to you.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—R. Pryor, N. Bartle, T. Richards, June 2: The lode in the engine-shaft continues to look well, and the men are making good progress in sinking. All other places are without change worthy of remark since our last report.

ST. LAWRENCE AMALGAMATED.—Wm. Wasley, June 5: St. Lawrence: I am glad to say that the ore continues to hold good in bottom of the 52 yard level. I have set to nine men to sink for this month—one man at 3*s.* per stem, and eight at 2*s.* 6*d.* per stem, and 30*s.* per ton for as much ore as they can raise until July 1.—Valentine: The cross-cut is now out 83 yards 1 ft., and from all calculations we may cut the lode any day. There is still a good deal of water ozzing out of the end. The men are still driving at 120*s.* per yard, they paying all costs. We shall have 10 tons of ore ready for sale again next Thursday, and I hope if we cut the lode at Valentine we shall have more for sale after; but 10 tons per month, with our present cost, is leaving a splendid profit.

TAMAR CONSOLS.—George Rowe, June 4: The lode in the winze sinking below the adit is 2½ ft. wide; the ground is of a good description for mineral, and favourable for progress. The water is issuing very strong from the rock in the 30 cross-cut north, showing indications of the No. 2 lode being large and porous, and no great distance in advance. The steam-engine and pitwork are in excellent working condition.

TAMAR VALLEY.—J. Goldsworthy, June 5: Weston's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking, by nine men; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of horn-spar, mundic, quartz, spotted with blende and silver-lead ore, having a very promising appearance. We are now nearing the depth where we may expect a favourable change in the lode, being over 70 fms. below the adit. All other work is progressing favourably.

TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, June 5: The 140, west of Watson's shaft is still in a lode 6 to 7 ft. wide, which is rich for lead, and improving as we advance; about 3 fms. further driving will, we think, put us into the main run of ore ground here. The 140 east is also in a strong lode, which is also rich for lead. The winze sinking below the 130, east of shaft, is down to a strong rich lode, which speaks well for the 140, the winze being several fathoms in advance of the said level. The stopes in back of the 130 east are yielding their usual quantities of ore. The 110, driving west of shaft, is worth 10 tons per fathom. The other stopes from the 120 to the 42 are just as last reported. Setting report next week. Surface work going on as usual

TRELEIGH WOOD.—E. Hosking, June 4: The lode in the 34 east of the cross-course is improved; a barrow of stuff broken from the south side of level (which is the north side of the lode) to-day produced 3½ per cent.; the ground is looking much like that in the winze, and, judging from the stuff sampled to-day, we have no doubt the good tin ground will continue from the 24 to the 34 fm. level. The winzemen are making good progress in sinking the winze, and the lode, as reported last week, is worth 45*l.* per fathom for the length of the winze—8 ft. We have broken a parcel of stuff from the 34 west of engine-shaft, which has done 2 per cent. for tin, and we think we have a good piece of tin ground to take away here. The stope in the back of the 24 fm. level, east of the large bottoms, is improved, and is now worth 15*l.* per fathom. All other bargains are without change since our last.

TYLLWYD (Silver-Lead).—John Paull, June 5: Everything in this mine is being urged on as fast as possible. No material change in the adit, driving east, on the north lode. The ore at the engine shaft is quite as good as when last reported.

VAN CONSOLS.—J. Roach, June 5: The 60 fm. level, east of Gundry's shaft, is driven 9 ft. east of No. 2 winze sunk under the 45, and I think it will be necessary to extend it about 2 fms. further before we cross-cut the lode, which would reach the west end of first stope in roof of level above. The 45 fm. level is driving on north part of lode, water percolating from it freely. The 35, west of rise, is now being driven on north wall of lode, and contains ore in sufficient quantities to take to the dressing-floors for extraction. In the 25, east of Little's, we have commenced driving a cross-cut north, but we have not met with anything of importance yet; water issues from the forebreast, which I consider a good omen. In the 75 fm. level, east of western engine-shaft, by driving south we have discovered apparently the wall of the lode, but I shall be able to speak more fully on this in my next. We are rising on the lode in the back of the 60 fm. level, 2 fms. east of No. 1 cross-cut north; it is very promising, and yielding about 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. In the stope of the roof of the 45 fm. level, above the winze, we are lengthening west and fixing stull; therefore, no material alteration has taken place since last reported; still a good course of ore. The stope in the 30, west of ditto, is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. The stope in the 35, west of rise, is yielding 2 tons of lead per fathom. The east end of stope in the roof of the 35, east of rise, is worth 2½ tons per fathom. The stope under the 35 is suspended this week, in consequence of a stull being fixed over it. We shall sample our first parcel of lead in the course of a few days.

VRON UNITED.—John Pritchard, June 4: Engine-Shaft: We have been day and night raising water, and are pleased to say that we have the water out as low as the roof of the 80 yard level. The engine, &c., is working satisfactorily, and everything going on well. We shall not be long in getting all the water out of the mine, the weather, &c., being favourable. The ladders, &c., in the walking sump, from the 60 to the 80 yard level, are all in good order, &c.—New Shaft: We are continuing clearing north towards the Vron lode, the ground being similar to what was remarked last week.

WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, J. Pryor, June 4: The lode in the shaft sinking below the 77 is 3½ ft. wide, spotted with ore. The 53 cross-cut north is being urged on by a full pare of men as fast as the nature of the ground will admit; this is a very important point. The rise in the back of the 42 is producing a little ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 42, west of shaft, is presenting a more kindly appearance than it has for some time past, and produces some very rich ore. The lode in the 30, east of shaft, will yield about ½ ton of copper ore per fm. The stopes are just as when last reported.

WEST ESGAIR LLE.—R. Harvey, June 5: Eastern Mine: We continue to make good progress in sinking Hamilton's engine-shaft below the 10, and hope to get the shaft to the required depth in the course of ten days, when we shall at once make the necessary preparations to cross-cut through the lode. The lode in the 10 east is coming down well, and will yield 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. No change in the 10 west. The sinking of the winze is progressing satisfactorily. All the machinery is working well.—Western Mine: The underground bargains throughout this mine are yielding about the same quantity of ore as last reported. The winze in the bottom of the 10 is going down in a good course of ore. We are pushing our surface operations with all dispatch.

WEST GODOLPHIN.—J. Pope, jun., June 2: Statement of setting held on Friday last:—Pressure shaft will be sunk below the 40 as fast as possible, by eight men and four labourers; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is not so large as it has been, 2 ft. wide, worth for the length of the shaft, 35*l.* per fathom. A rise in the back of this level, north-west of Pressure shaft, to two men and two boys, at 5*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; rise to be carried 12 ft. long; lode worth for the length of the rise 4*l.* per fathom. The 40, to drive south-east of Pressure shaft, by four men, at 5*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; lode worth 6*l.* per fathom. The 40 to drive east of the caunter, on Pink lode, by six men, at 12*l.* per fathom; lode worth 50*l.* per fathom. The lode in this level, west of the caunter, is small, so I have put the men to sink a winze in the bottom of this level, 9 ft. long, with the view of proving this bunch of tin in depth as soon as possible; the lode for the length of the winze is worth 120*l.* per fathom; this bargain will not be set until we see if there is much water to sink in. The 30 to drive north-west of Pressure shaft, on the caunter lode, by two men, at 4*l.* 4*s.* per fathom; lode small. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, to three men, at 2*l.* 5*s.*; lode worth 6*l.* per fathom. I would here state that the South Hope lode passes through the caunter in this pitch, and I am pleased to say that east of the caunter it is worth 12*l.* per fathom, which we shall open on at once. No. 2 stope, to three men, at 2*l.* per fathom; lode worth 6*l.* per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, south-east of Pressure shaft, by two men and one boy, at 1*l.* 15*s.* per fathom, worth 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. No. 2 stope, to four men and one boy, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom, worth 7*l.* per fathom. No. 3 stope, to three men and one boy, to stope down a piece of lode standing in the side of the level; per bargain 6*l.* No. 4 stope, to four men, at 3*l.* 5*s.* per fathom, worth 7*l.* per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of the 20, south east of Pressure shaft, by four men and one boy, at 3*l.* per fathom, worth 5*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. No. 2 stope, to four men, at 2*l.* per fathom, worth 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. Vivian's shaft, to sink below the deep adit level, by six men, at 15*l.* per fathom; lode small. The deep adit level to drive south-east of Vivian's shaft, by two men, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; lode 15 in. wide, composed chiefly of peach and mundic, with a little tin. New shaft to sink below the deep adit level, by six men, at 5*l.* per fathom; lode small. One tribute pitch, to two men, at 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.*; five tribute pitches, to nine men, at 16*s.* in 1*l.*, at a standard of 60*l.* per ton for the tin.

WEST GREAT CONSOLS.—R. Pryor, H. Vial, June 2: The building of the engine-shaft is completed, and the shaftmen are making good progress in the cutting down of the Broadgate shaft. All other surface work is being carried on as fast as possible. No other particular change during the past week.

WEST GWENNAP CONSOLS.—J. Nancarrow, June 5: There is nothing new in the mine since the meeting, except that we have commenced about the new engine-shaft, from the site of which we are clearing away the rubbish at surface, and expect to commence the sinking to-morrow.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—Wm. Skewis, Noah Coward, June 4: West Maria Lode: The 93 east has improved, and is worth 15*l.* per fathom for copper. The lode in the 93 west is not so good; now worth 5*l.* per fathom for copper. In the 82 east the men are driving by the side of the lode.—Capel Tor Lode: The lode in the 82 west has improved, and is worth 9*l.* per fm. for copper. We should judge from appearances we have touched the run of ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 71 above this point. No change in the 71 west; lode still worth 8*l.* per fathom for copper. The men in the rise in the back of this level have been going up in the killas by the side of the lode since last week's report. We have cut into the lode in the 60 cross-cut north about 2 ft., and for that distance it is composed of quartz, capel, mundic, and stones of copper ore. At present no signs of north wall, there evidently being a large portion of the lode more to cut through. We shall not be able to speak fully with regard to its size and character until this be done.

WEST MILWR.—William Francis, June 4: We have now re-opened, walled, and secured the No. 1 shaft from the adit level to surface, and I expect to have the open-cast at the mouth securely built up and filled in by the end of the present week. The re-opening of the No. 2 shaft, on the adit, is being pushed forward with all speed. This shaft is 22 yards deep from surface, and will require some little time yet to clear out and secure, but I hope to report progress next week. The repairs to the West Meadow shaft are also in progress, and when finished the cross-cut south towards the Milwr vein, in virgin ground, will at once be commenced.

WEST STIPERSTONES.—R. Smitham, June 5: There is a favourable change in the weather, and I am hoping to get the mine in fork to bottom, and be able to resume driving the cross-cut in a few days; I have had only one man employed this week, and he has been trenching. We have found a lode crossing the valley near the reservoir, where we have sunk a trial pit on one north and the other south of the pond, but have not yet made any discovery of note. Of course, as soon as the mine is drained all our force will be directed to driving the 40 cross-cut.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, June 5: Nothing new of consequence to report on since our last. Setting report next week.

WEST WHEAL GORLAND.—J. Mayne, April 5: There is nothing new to report on in the mine this week. In Messer's shaft we have quite unexpectedly come down to the back of the old men's workings, and the men are this day engaged putting in a pump to get below. When this is done, and the debris cleared, we will send you a full report thereon. I may add that I look upon this with a deal of interest, as I think it is quite evident on the last working that they must have had a good lode of tin, judging from what we have now ascertained that level were driven east and west.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—June 4: Setting Report: Taylor's Shaft: The cross-cut south at the 125 to drive south in the cross-course, which is hard and wet. The 115 east the lode to stope out; lode 5 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the 105, west of Taylor's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom, a kindly lode. In the 95 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, poor. In the 85 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing a little ore, but not enough to value. In the 75 west the lode is yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. In a stope in the back of the 115 west the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom, worth 22*l.* per fathom. In a stope in the back of the 115 west the lode is yielding 7 tons of ore per fathom, worth 45*l.* per fathom. In a stope in the back of the 115 west the lode is yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom, worth 25*l.* per fathom. In a stope in the back of the 115 east the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom, worth 17*l.* per fathom.—Richard's Shaft: Richards's shaft to cut down below the 55, lode and elvan together; no ore to value. In the 55, east of Richards's shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of tin per fathom, a strong, fine lode. In the 55 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, looking very kindly, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In a driving west of rise, in the back of the 55, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The cross-cut north at the 40 west is in search of the north part of the lode. In a stope in back of the 43 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom.

WHEAL ARGUS.—T. Trahair, June 5: Hitchins's shaftmen are busy putting in pitwork, and will finish by the end of the week. The men in the adit level, on the Beacon lode, have cleared and timbered 4 fathoms. The men in the adit level, west from Collyer's shaft, on the Elisha lode, have cleared 3 fathoms. The men in the adit end, driving east from Collier's shaft, are opening tribute ground. The tribute pitches on the different lodes are looking very much the same as last reported. We hope to set the engine to work in the early part of next week.

WHEAL COATES.—Wm. H. Martin, June 5: We have fixed the 8-in. drawing-lift from the adit to the 10, and sent down a new 6-in. lift to sink with, and set it to work. We hope to make better progress in sinking, although the ground continues very hard, but we are daily expecting to get through the elvan. The 10 fm. level east has improved for tin this week. There is no particular change in any other bargain since last advised.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Goldsworthy, June 5: The lode in the 120 is 8 ft. wide, a fine course of ore; no change in value since last reported. The lode in the 108 east is giving favourable indications for improvement. No change in the 96 fm. level cross-cut sonth this week, nor in the 48 end since last report. No lodes taken down in the ends, east and west, in the rise in the back of the 48.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—June 2: Bennett's Lode, West of Whitburn's Cross-Cut: At the 150 driving east the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is yielding 2 tons of ore to the fathom; the lode is 4 feet wide.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, May 31: The ground in the new shaft continues favourable for sinking, and the men are making rapid progress. The lode in the 140, east of cross-cut, is worth 40*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 120, east of new shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 120, east of north shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 120 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fathom. The stope below the 110 east is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The rise above the 110 east is worth 15*l.* per fathom. The stopes above the 110 east are each worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 100 east is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. The men are still engaged stripping down the north side of the 90 east, which is yielding a little stamping work. The lode in the 80 east is not yet out of the influence of thr crossing by which it was disordered. The lode in the 66 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fathom.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, June 5: The shaftmen continue to make good progress in sinking the new shaft below the 140 fm. level; it is now down 8½ fms., and we hope to complete it to the 150 during this month. The other bargains are without change.

WHEAL KITTY.—S. Davey, J. Williams, May 31: We have nothing new to report in any of the bargains throughout the mine since our report for the quarterly meeting on Wednesday last.

WHEAL MARY.—Thomas Parkyn, June 5: The engine-shaft is now sunk from surface 13 fms. 1 ft. Operations in sinking are suspended for the time, in consequence of the water increasing so rapidly. The men have commenced to drive a cross-cut south to cut middle lode, which we calculate to do in about 8 ft. driving from the bottom of the shaft. After this has been done preparations will at once be made for erecting flat-rods and shears, and dropping pitwork, &c., The men are still sinking on the new lode that I reported on last week, and are sending up some very large rocks containing rich work for tin. The cross-cut to intersect the great north lode is within 6 ft. of the lode, and I hope to intersect it in a week or 10 days. The floors are nearly ready for receiving the tin from the stamps. We have all the pitwork delivered on the mine, and also the rods to connect the crank of the engine with the shaft-bobs. We shall now commence dropping down the pitwork in the shaft. Directly we intersect the great north lode I will advise you.

WHEAL PEEVOR.—E. Rogers, W. Pryor, June 5: The engine-shaft is now enlarged, and strongly secured with timber 66 fms. from surface; this has been a work of considerable difficulty, owing to the great size of the workings. We are now dropping the pitwork below this point, and hope to drain the mine 20 fms. further in about a fortnight, when we expect to meet with tin ground to keep going our steam stamps. We are pleased to say that our dressing-floors are so far completed that we shall be ready to resume active operations by the time we reach the important point referred to.

WHEAL RUBY.—J. Richards, June 4: The ground driving west by the side of the adit level is of the same nature as last reported. We occasionally break good stones of tin against the footwall. I am expecting further improvement daily as we approach the cross-lode.

WHEAL TREGOSS.—T. Parkyn, June 5: The shaftmen are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft. We are already down 3 fms. under the 22, and the ground in the shaft is good for sinking, being killas, very congenial for tin. We have completed the new horse-whim, also the new capstan, so that we are enabled to do the work with great dispatch. I have men driving the south cross-cut, and also driving east on the north lode, which I am pleased to say is turning out good paying work for tin. You may rely that the engine-shaft shall be sunk with all possible dispatch, as I feel confident that when we reach the 32 you will at once have a valuable mine. King's lode, which is 20 ft. wide, is four times richer at the 22 than it was at the adit, and has gone down below this level very rich. I calculate about four months to sink to the 32, and cut through King's lode.

WHEAL UNY.—W. Rich, M. Rogers, S. Coade, jun., May 31: At the engine-shaft we have been obliged to put in new doorpiece and pump at the bottom of the 30 fm. plunger-lift fixed in the 110 fm. level; the old castings were worn out and rotten; the water is again in fork to bottom of mine. Hind's engine-shaft is in full course of sinking, by nine men, below the 80 fathom level. There are six men employed driving a cross-cut south towards this shaft in the 130, but the ground is very hard. The 150, east of engine-shaft, is worth 15*l.* per fathom. The 140 east is worth 15*l.* per fathom. The 130 east is suspended for the time. The 120 east is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The 110 east is worth 7*l.* per fathom. The 100 east is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The 90 east is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The 80 east has been suspended during the past week, owing to the men being employed cutting trip-plat at King's shaft. The 60 east is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The 50 east is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The 30 east carries good stones of tin. We have sold to-day 9 tons 19 cwts. 0 qrs. 4 lbs. of tin, at 79*l.* per ton.

WHEAL WHISPER.—J. Moss, June 4: There is a general improvement in our stopes. I never saw this mine looking better than at present. In consequence of the dry weather our water is falling off, but our better work will enable us to return more than an average quantity of tin.

WOOD CLOSE AND POLGOOTH UNITED.—J. Mufford, June 5: I am pleased to inform you that there is an improvement in Longbottom's lode driving west of engine-shaft; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of blue chlorite, or peach, quartz, and tin, with every appearance of further improvement, also carrying two good walls. In clearing east on same lode we are letting down a quantity of water, which is an evident proof of our getting near the end of this break; the wall of this lode is taken away above and below so far as could be done for water for the length cleared, a proof that the lode was rich for tin throughout. I am highly pleased with the prospects, and fully believe a bright future is in store as soon as the mine is opened up.

WILLOUGHBY.—H. Nottingham, June 3: Pyne's shaft will be deep enough this week for driving out cross-cuts, after leaving a loom in the bottom for the lift to stand in. We shall require to put another piece in the lift and other preliminary work, after which we shall commence driving out cross-cuts both east and west, to cut the lodes without delay. You will be glad to learn that the last bed of ground we have sunk through in the shaft has drained all the water from the 13 south on Goddard's lode, and the 13 south-west of shaft on new lode. I take this as a most favourable indication of the porousness and productiveness of the lodes in depth. The 13 south, on Goddard's lode, is driven through to the No. 2 shaft. The bottom of this level looks well for the last 12 fms. driven. The bed of productive ground never rose more than 3 ft. from the bottom of the level, thus showing that we have passed over a fresh course of ore ground. I have now brought the men back about 9 fms. from the end to sink a winze. The lode here is worth 1½ ton of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. I have also started a winze in the 13 south-west of Pyne's shaft, on the new lode. The lode here appears to be widening (it is now 2 ft. 6 in.), and is chiefly composed of soft white spar, mixed with lead and blende—a beautiful-looking lode—and other parts of the mine without change. I calculate that we shall be able next month to increase our returns of lead. Our dressing and other operations are going on satisfactorily. We have had a very dry season for the last three months, which is telling heavily on the Bod Lake; our reservoirs above the mine are holding very well. With our present arrangement of stopping the water whilst the kibble is being landed and lowered to the bottom again we do not require more water to wind with that would otherwise be required.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF MINING COAL.—We announced last week that coal had been reduced 3*s.* per ton at Penzance. We now hear that the best mining coal may be obtained at Truro for 21*s.* per ton.

TIN AND TERNE PLATES.—Mr. T. PRICE, of Llanelly, and A. L. SANISCOVSKY, Fenchurch-street, in the City of London, tin-plate manufacturer, for the better manufacturing of tin and terne plates, propose to convey, by means of one, two, or more tubes or pipes, through the tinning-pots or wash-pots, or through both or either of them, of air which becomes heated, and is passed off through other perforated pipes or tubes, or pipes or tubes with openings along them, placed at a suitable height and position across the tinning-pot or wash-pit, or both or either of them, on to the plates as they leave the tinning-pot or wash-pot, thereby causing the surplus metal to fall from off the plates.

METALLIC PACKING.—Mr. J. C. FURNESS, of Boston, U.S., has patented an invention relating to metallic packing for piston-rods, valve-rods, and other similar purposes, and consists principally of a packing box or gland, fixed by bolts on the cylinder or valve box end (or other places where the rod to be packed passes through), and containing two pairs of semi-annular packing-pieces, the inner sides of which are bored to fit the rod, and their outer circumferences are somewhat less than the interior of the box. In the exterior of each packing piece is formed a recess, in which is placed a short spiral spring, which acting against the interior of the box or gland forces the packing pieces inwards against the rod.

NEW FUEL.—Mr. T. H. COTTON, of Huddersfield, has patented a new or improved fuel, which consists of creosite oil or oil of tar or other dead oil, combined with steam in suitable proportions, or it is introduced to the furnace simultaneously with and by means of steam. The apparatus consists of a vessel to contain the aforesaid oil, having attached a pipe with an adjustable tap for conducting the oil to the furnace, also another pipe with adjustable tap, to conduct steam from a boiler or any source of supply to the said furnace. The two pipes are

brought together and united in one pipe or jet, so formed that by the pressure of the steam the oil will be discharged and spread over the surface of the fire.

WILLOUGHBY.—This mine continues to look most promising, and there appears to be every prospect not only of its becoming the pioneer of the district, but the richest young mine that has been opened for some time past. There has already been discovered four strong lodes, worth from 15 cwts. to 3 tons to the fathom for lead, and from 10 cwts. to 2 tons per fathom for blende; in the course of a few weeks these will be driven on from the 23 fm. level, when it is expected that the mine will not only pay working expenses, but be making a good profit. There is an abundant supply of water for driving two water-wheels, for pumping, winding, working crusher and machine jiggers. The surface works are such as would do credit to any mine in the kingdom, and have been laid out with a view of meeting all the requirements for developing this extensive sett.

BURROW AND BUTSON.—Among the Mining Correspondence appears an estimate by Mr. von Uster of the quantity of blende laid open, carefully leaving large margins for any deficiency out of sight. It is evident the mines have immense capabilities already at command, but that the means of dressing the blende has been delayed beyond the expected time.

DRAKE WALLS (Tin and Copper).—It is proposed to re-work this mine on the Cost-book System. During the past 17 years more than 218,000*l.* worth of tin has been sold, and it is estimated that the surface heaps alone contain more than 70,000*l.* worth of tin. By calculation, it would take 20,000*l.* to place the present machinery on the ground. Capt. Teague, of Carn Brea and Tincroft; Capt. Simmons, Mineral Agent to the Duchy of Cornwall; Capt. Quentrall, of East Lovell; Mr. William Matthews, Engineer to the Devon Great Consols, and others, have reported fully and favourably on the property.

RECORD OF INVESTMENTS.—Messrs. "Lavington and Pennington's Monthly Circular and Record of Investments" for June has just been issued, and contains the usual careful epitome of the movements in and prospects of the markets for general securities, railways, foreign stocks, telegraphs, as well as interesting reports from various mining districts. An extract from the article "Mining in Wales" will be found in another column. The share lists embrace a number of well-selected securities.

*** With this week's Journal an enlarged SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Prize Essay on Practical Mining—Iron Mining in Dean Forest—Future of the Coal Trade—Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Meetings of Deerpark, Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Gwingwillim Colliery, Coal Consumers, Skerne Ironworks, Rossa Grande, St. Agnes Consols, General Mining Company for Ireland, West Gwennap Consols, Wheal Basset, East Basset, and Wheal Vincent Companies—Foreign Mines Reports—Blake's Stone Breaker, and Marsden's Combined Ore Crusher (*illustrated*)—Mechanical Ventilation of Mines—Coal Fields of Russia—Patent Matter, &c.—Original Correspondence: Tin Mining, and Tin Dressing; Power and Duty of Steam-Engines; Air-Compressing Pumps; Legitimate Mining, and its Promotion; Future of Cornish Mining (R. Tredinnick); Progress of Mining in Cardiganshire (A. Francis); Metalliferous Mines of Wales; Steam-Hammer Stamps at New Dolcoath (J. Sturgeon); N. Ennor, and Tin Dressing (W. Tregay); N. Ennor on Natural Laws; Resources of Newfoundland (N. M. Byers); New Quebrada Company; Mother Lode Gold Mines, Amador County, California; Emma Silver Mining Company (W. Eddy, jun.); Sketches of Brokers, No. I. (R. Symons); "Japhet," and his Detractors (R. Symons); "A Word of Advice" (T. J. Barnard); Wheal Barnard.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 6, 1873.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected...p. ton	96	0	0	100	0	0
Tough cake and tile.	92	0	0	95	0	0
Sheathing & sheets...	98	0	0	105	0	0
Bolts	100	0	0	103	0	0
Bottoms	100	0	0	107	0	0
Old	84	0	0	—		
Burra Burra	90	0	0	91	0	0
Wire ...per lb.	0	1	1¼	—		
Tubes	0	1	0½	0	1	1

BRASS.	per lb.
Sheets	10d.–10½d.
Wire	10½d.– —
Tubes	11¼d.–11½d.
Yellow metal sheathing	9d.–9¼d.
Sheets	8¾d.–9¼d.

SPELTER.	per ton.					
Foreign on the spot..	27	10	0	28	0	0
,, to arrive ...	—	—		—		

ZINC.						
In sheets	33	0	0	33	10	0
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	13	15	0	14	0	0

TIN.						
English blocks ...	£134	0	0	135	0	0
Do., bars (in brls.)	135	0	0	136	0	0
Do., refined	137	0	0	—		
Banca	135	0	0	137	0	0
Straits	134	0	0	—		

TIN-PLATES.*	per box.					
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.†	£2	2	0	2	5	0
IX Do., 1st quality ...	2	8	0	2	11	0
IC Do., 2d quality ...	1	18	0	2	2	0
IX Do., 2d quality ...	2	3	0	2	8	0
IC Coke	1	14	0	1	16	0
IX Ditto	2	0	0	2	2	0
Canada plates, p. ton..	24	10	0	26	0	0
Ditto, at works	24	0	0	25	0	0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.
† Add 6s. for each X.
Terne-plates 2s. per box belowtin-plates of similar brand.

IRON.	per ton.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bars Welsh, in London		12	12	6	13	0	0
Do., to arrive		12	10	0	13	0	0
Nail rods		13	12	6	13	15	0
,, Staffd. in London..		14	0	0	15	0	0
Bars ,, ditto ...		14	5	0	16	10	0
Hoops ,, ditto ...		15	0	0	17	0	0
Bars ,, at works ...		13	5	0	15	0	0
Hoops ,, ditto ...		14	0	0	16	0	0
Sheets, single, & plates		17	0	0	18	0	0
Pig No. 1, in Wales ...		5	10	0	7	0	0
Refined metal, ditto ...		7	0	0	8	0	0
Bars, common, ditto...		12	10	0	12	15	0
Do., mrch. Tyne or Tees		12	15	0	13	0	0
Do., railway, in Wales..		11	10	0	13	0	0
Do., Swed. in London.		18	0	0	19	0	0
To arrive		20	0	0	21	0	0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde ...		5	12	6	7	0	0
Do., f.o.b. Tyne or Tees		4	10	0	5	10	0
Do., Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b., do.		—	—		—	—	
Railway chairs		5	5	0	6	0	0
,, spikes		12	10	0	14	0	0
Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London, p. ton ...		10	0	0	12	0	0

STEEL.	per ton.					
Swed., in kegs (rolled)	—	—		—		
Ditto (hammered)	20	0	0	22	0	0
Ditto, in faggots	—	—		—		
English, spring	23	0	0	25	0	0

LEAD.	per ton.					
English Pig, com.	23	15	0	—		
Ditto, L.B.	23	15	0	24	0	0
Ditto, W.B.	24	10	0	—		
Ditto, sheet	25	0	0	25	5	0
Ditto, red lead	25	15	0	26	0	0
Ditto, white	30	0	0	32	0	0
Ditto, patent shot	26	15	0	27	5	0
Spanish	23	5	0	23	10	0

REMARKS.—Quietude has been the characteristic feature of the market. The Whitsuntide holidays, together with the rise in the Bank rate, have considerably interfered with general business, and the transactions in the several metals, for the most part, have proved of an unimportant character. Although our markets are very depressed, sellers continue tolerably firm in their prices, believing that the present adverse movement will prove but temporary, and that they will be enabled to quickly recover all that has been lost; buyers, on the other hand, do not entertain so sanguine a view of the future, and think that dear money must operate very seriously upon the value of metals; and as trade is now becoming extremely limited, in consequence of high prices, it is not unlikely that the tide will now take a turn in their favour.

COPPER.—Our market has been very unsettled this week, and prices irregular. The amount of business transacted limited, both buyers and sellers appearing undecided as to what course to adopt. The advance in the Bank rate has put an effectual check for the moment upon any improvement in prices; indeed, the favourable turn in that direction which began at the end of last and was carried on at the commencement of this week has been quite reversed, and reduced prices daily submitted to. In addition to the depression caused by the stringency of the Money Market, stocks in Liverpool and Swansea during the last fortnight in May increased to the extent of 2000 tons, and as this week's consumption must necessarily be very small, in consequence of the Whitsuntide holidays, there is no doubt that the next fortnightly statement will show a further increase in stocks, especially as the demand for shipment has also considerably fallen off. As there seems some probability of the Bank rate being kept up for a short time, and, perhaps, even a higher rate declared, some holders may evince a disposition to realise rather than take the risk of the market any longer, and if any quantity should be offered for sale it is questionable whether buyers would offer more than 80*l.* to 81*l.* for Chili bars; today there are sellers at 82*l.* for g.o.b. The next announcement of the charters is looked forward to with some anxiety, as the stock in Valparaiso, according to the last advices, was 4300 tons, and, therefore, amply sufficient to admit of full charters being made.

The business of the week comprises sales on Saturday of *Lota* at 83*l.*, and g.o.b. at 84*l.* 15*s.* and 85*l.* two months. Wallarro, at 91*l.* 10*s.* cash, and 25 tons at 91*l.* 10*s.*, one month prompt. On Tuesday g.o.b. realised 84*l.* to 85*l.* cash, and 87*l.* three months prompt. Wallaroo, 93*l.* cash. The sale at the Swansea Ticketings of 2516 tons of ores averaged 14*s.* 11*d.*, Cape ore realising 15*s.* 6*d.*, and Moonta 15*s.* 8*d.* The fall in the standard was 3*l.* Early on Wednesday 75 tons of g.o.b. were sold at 85*l.* cash, but prices gave way immediately on the announcement of the rise in the Bank rate, and the market closed with sellers at 84*l.* one month prompt, and Wallaroo 94*l.* three months. On Thursday 82*l.* 10*s.* was accepted for g.o.b., and 83*l.* 10*s.* one month; 25 tons g.o.b. 85*l.* 10*s.* three months, and Wallaroo 90*l.* 10*s.* cash, down to 90*l.* To-day prices are again rather lower; 82*l.* has been accepted for Chili bars, but buyers hold back in expectation of purchasing at cheaper rates.

IRON.—The difficulties which have been noticed with reference to the iron trade in the North of England have, happily, been brought to an issue. The inconvenience has been great, and the alarm on account of the probable stoppage of the iron trade of the North most serious. Happily the interposition of a third party effected that which the masters and men failed to bring about while left to themselves. A committee of mineowners has met a deputation of the National Miners' Conference at Darlington, when certain proposals were made and agreed to. A meeting of mineowners has also been held at Middlesborough, and the proposals referred to were confirmed. The miners have returned to their work, and great satisfaction has been expressed throughout the district. The output is not to be reduced, and the question of wages is to be disposed of by arbitration—an arbitrator being appointed by a committee to meet for that purpose. The blast-furnaces which had been damped down are now being brought as speedily as possible into active operation. While this return to vitality in the manufacture of pig-iron is a subject of congratulation, there is little doing in the finished iron trade, fresh orders do not come in, and old contracts are being worked off. A general opinion is expressed by buyers that lower prices than those now current will rule before long, and this being so only a very limited business is transacted. The shipbuilding trade is not brisk, and altogether the present aspect of affairs offers but little encouragement to manufacturers of finished iron.

The reports from South Wales are, on the whole, satisfactory. The large ironworks are all fully employed, and in the various departments of the trade work is progressing in the completion of orders already on hand. There is an expression of disappointment among the makers that fresh orders are not received as rapidly as expected, and it appears that enquiries which have been in the market have been withdrawn, and the completion of contracts postponed for the present. It is feared that this may be indicative of a falling off in the demand, which was not all expected, it being generally thought that the early spring trade having been interrupted by the long strike, there would naturally have been a busy summer. Large quantities of railway iron have been and are being shipped to South America, Russia, and the Continent. Prices remain much the same. During the early part of the week the Glasgow Pig-Iron Market was quiet, and prices went back on Tuesday to 112*s.* 6*d.*; the market, however, rallied before the close of the day to 113*s.* 9*d.*; closing sellers, 114*s.* On Wednesday the market opened with a firm appearance, and a considerable business took place between 114*s.* and 115*s.*, closing not quite so strong. On Thursday a small amount of business was reported, up to 115*s.* 6*d.* To-day the closing price is 114*s.* Shipments are still going on satisfactorily, and iron in store is being largely indented on.

SHIPMENTS.

For the week ending June 1, 1873	Tons 22,110
,, May 31, 1873	16,880
Decrease	5,230
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1872	113,947

SPELTER.—Silesian BH has changed hands at outposts at 28*l.*, and Rhenish at 27*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

TIN.—In the early part of the week the market appeared to have acquired some strength from the announcement that the Dutch Trading Company intended to hold two public sales during the autumn, and that the maximum quantity to be presented at each sale would not exceed 30,000 slabs; 134*l.* was obtained for Straits. English ingots 1*l.* higher. On Wednesday the market still continued to improve somewhat, and until the announcement of the advance in the Bank rate an upward tendency was maintained, after which 133*l.* 10*s.* to 134*l.* was the price of Straits, at which quotation the market closes.

TIN-PLATES.—The market is not in a very satisfactory position, the difference in the views between buyers and sellers being so great as to form an insuperable obstacle to the transaction of any important amount of business.

The MINING SHARE MARKET continues in a depressed state, and there is very little change to notice either in prices or in the state of the mines. On the whole, however, there has been rather more business doing in shares than we had to report upon last week.

The standard for copper ore has advanced nearly 6*l.* per ton. The sale at Redruth on Thursday consisted of 2084 tons, which realised 9235*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, or an average price of 4*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

A fortnight ago the serious fall in the standard, which caused a species of panic in the share market, was said to be owing to a strike among the copper rollers—which strike, some have even said never took place at all. The smelters, moreover, are accused of having got the ores for sale at their own price; and one mine, the Devon Great Consols, is said to have suffered to the extent of nearly 1000*l.* by the "bugbear." It would seem that a mine, having once sampled its ores, has to submit to this sort of thing, and cannot withdraw from the sale; but in future, and until the price improves, the Devon Great Consols and several other mines have resolved not to sample their produce.

The mines mostly dealt in since our last have been Roman Gravels, South Roman Gravels, Wheal Crebor, Tankerville, West Tankerville, Old Treburget, Hingston Down, Carn Brea, Dolcoath, East Lovell, Penstruthal, Great Wheal Vor, Great Laxey, and one or two others.

Wheal Basset, 55 to 60; at the meeting on Tuesday the accounts showed a profit on two months' working of 483*l.* 10*s.*, and a debit balance of 1408*l.* The costs were charged to April 16, and the tin credited (10 tons of it not sold), estimated to realise 5080*l.*, copper 508*l.* The agents state that the mine continues to open out well, but the fall in tin made a difference of 400*l.* in the credit. Boy, 1½ to 2; Carn Brea, 105 to 110; Dolcoaths have improved to 52½, 55; Cook's Kitchen, 18 to 19; East Caradon, 2½ to 2⅝; East Lovell, 16½ to 17½; Gawton, 2 to 2½; Great Laxey, 16½ to 17½. West Chiverton, 11 to 11½; the lode here has been cut into at the 140, south of Hawkes' shaft, 2 ft., and as far as seen it is looking more promising for lead than when first cut into at the 130 above it. Van, 39 to 40; the sales of lead and blende this month have realised 855*l.* 15*s.* The lead ores—480 tons—averaged 16*l.* 18*s.* 7¾*d.* per ton; blende, 200 tons, at 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Van Consols, 6 to 6½. East Van shares have not been quite so firm at 4, 4¼. Great Wheal Vor, 6 to 6½; Hingston Down, 6¼ to 6⅝.

New Rosewarne, 2½ to 3; the mine has sold this week about 9 tons of tin, at 83*l.* per ton. North Roskear, 8 to 9; North Treleigh Wood, 22*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* Old Treburgett prefence shares have been largely dealt in, at 12*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*; old shares, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* Pennerley, 2½ to 2⅝; Perkins Beach, ⅜ to ½; Plynlimmon, ½ to ¾; Prince of Wales, 9*s.* to 11*s.* Roman Gravels, 20 to 21; the lode in the 95 fathom level south is worth 5 tons of lead ore, or 80*l.* per fathom; the various stopes in the mine are worth 890*l.* per fathom. South Roman Gravels advanced to 42*s.* 6*d.*, 45*s.*, but leave off 38*s.* to 40*s.*; Tankerville, 12 to 12½; Tincroft, 49 to 51; West Great Work, ¾ to 1; West Mora and Fortescue, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*; West Seton, 42½ to 47½; West Tankerville, 3¾ to 4; Wheal Grenville, 4 to 4½; Providence, 9 to 11.

Wheal Crebor, 5⅜ to 5½; the lode in the 120 east is reported of the same value as last week, and the 108 shows symptoms of early improvement. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 14½ to 15½; Wheal Margaret, 5 to 6; Wheal Seton, 42½ to 45. St. Agnes Consols, 4⅜ to 4½; at the general meeting, held on the mine, the accounts showed an expenditure of 6150*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and the capital uncalled and unexpended 3869*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* The tin sold from the Rock lode has realised the sum of 825*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* The directors report was of a favourable character.

Among Foreign Mines Eberhardt and Aurora are 6 to 6½; Emma, 4½ to 5½; General Brazilian, 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Thornhill Reef, 2½ to 2⅝; Flagstaff, 12⅜ to 12¾; Last Chance, 6¼ to 6½; New Quebrada, 4¼ to 4½; South Aurora, 15*s.* to 20*s.*; Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4¼; Tecoma, 10⅜ to 10½. Cape Copper, 26 to 27; a dividend of 1*l.* per share has been declared.

The London agent (Mr. John Collinson) of the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio Railroad Company has received from the auditor a statement showing that the gross traffic receipts of that line for the month of March last amounted to $188,612·75. For corresponding period of last year the receipts were $153,141·65. So that there has been an increase of $35,471·10, or over 23 per cent. The shares of the Azoff Coal Company are par to ½ prem. Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Leased Lines Rental Trust Bonds are 92½ to 93¼, and the New Issue, ½ to 1 prem. Atlantic and Great Western Third Mortgage, 34¾ to 35¾; Preference Stock 12 to 13, and the common stock 11 to 12. United States Rolling Stock is 22¼ to 23¼, and the New 2¾ to 2¼ prem. The traffic returns of the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railway for the last week in April amounted to $6720, against $3850 for the corresponding week of 1872, being an increase of $2870. It is announced that at a meeting of the directors of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (limited), held June 5, an interim dividend of 3*s.* per shares for the quarter ending March 31, 1873, was declared payable on July 15.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the New York, Boston, and Montreal Railway are ½ dis. to ½ prem. The report just received of the present condition of the different divisions of this railway is very satisfactory. On the New York and Boston division (53 miles) a large force of men is at work finishing the grading and preparing the road-bed for laying track. It is anticipated that the whole division will be open for business during the course of the summer, and the first section to Tarrytown in July, reaching a great passenger traffic for New York. On the Putman and Duchess division (23 miles) contractors for grading go to work on the line this present week; 4½ miles of track is laid and in operation, doing a heavy iron ore traffic. The first 10 miles of this division will be open for operation during the course of the summer, having an outlet on the Dutchess and Columbia Road at the North River. The grading of this whole line will be pushed with the utmost rapidity. The Dutchess and Columbia division (59 miles) is in operation throughout its entire length, with 25 per cent. increase over the traffic returns of last year. For the Pine Plains division (30 miles) they will have title to land by July 1, and grading will be commenced at once and pushed with vigour. The Harlem Extension division (119 miles) is in operation throughout the length of the line. The directors of the New York, Boston, and Montreal Railway have succeeded in perfecting an arrangement with the Central Vermont Road, which line and its systems pays its interest of 8 per cent. on its indebtedness, and earns a surplus of $600,000 a year, has a very large equipment—181 engines and 500 freight cars, besides passenger stock of the very best character—but is crippled for want of a quick and short connection with New York City, as the New York Central and Hudon River Railroad will not grant any facilities on its line, in competition for the business for the great North-West. Their natural alliance is, therefore, with the New York, Boston, and Montreal Railway, which connects with the Central Vermont lines at Rutland, and gives them what they have so long desired—a direct communication with New York City. In addition, the change of guage of the Grand Trunk Road, with the connection to Duluth and the North Pacific Road, will throw a very large amount of business over the New York, Boston, and Montreal line, inasmuch as freight arrangements and contracts have already been made between the Central Vermont and the Grand Trunk Road and its connections, so as to take this large Canadian and Western business, but little of which the Vermont Central at present gets, owing to the necessity of breaking bulk at the connection of the two roads. This change of gauge will, it is anticipated, be completed before October.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been comparatively active, although the advance in the Bank rate tends to restrict business in this class of security.

American Mines have been represented by Tecoma, Flagstaff, Last Chance, Richmond, Eberhardt and Aurora, and Utah are at present slightly in request upon more satisfactory advices, and the recommencement of active operations. In home mines a fair amount of business has been transacted in the leading descriptions.

The Metal Market towards the close exhibits a decidedly more encouraging aspect, and the tendency is towards activity and improved values. Copper has advanced upon the well-grounded expectations that the strike difficulty has to a great extent been amicably arranged. The statistics are apparently in favour of a rise in prices. Tin is firmer, and lead maintains its value.

Flagstaff, 12¾ to 13; 90 to 100 tons of ore are being hauled daily; the mine is developing satisfactoryily and the roads are improving. Last Chance, 6½ to 6⅝; 40 to 50 tons of ore are being hauled daily, with large accumulations. Tecoma, 10½ to 10⅝; the bonanza spoken of last week is opening out much larger than was expected, it is thought it will produce many thousand tons of high-grade ore. A private letter, dated May 16, states that by Aug. 1 there will be one-half-year's dividends in money derived from working the ore. In reply to repeated enquiries as to the cause of the Flagstaff, Last Chance, and Tecoma proving such successful mines, while less satisfactory results have attended the development of many other properties in the same territory—at least as far as regards those upon the London markets—it may not be out of course to mention that the vendors of these three mines have their own agents in Utah to examine and report upon any mine possessing favourable prospects; if satisfactory, a bond is taken for a term of months at a given price, with the privilege that the vendors may place their own manager in charge, and at their own expense, the product (if any) to be put in trust for the benefit of the purchasers, should they elect

to take the mine. If during this probationary period the developments are satisfactory, the property is placed upon the market, thereby reducing risks to the lowest possible minimum; but if, on the other hand, the developments are unsatisfactory, the expenditure incurred is borne by the parties bonding, and thus the matter ends. It is to be regretted that Americans, for their own sake, do not more generally adopt a similar course.

Emma, 4¼ to 5; it will be recollected that a fornight since it was suggested in these columns that Mr. Maxwell should be allowed to examine this mine. Since then steps have been taken to obtain his report. It is well known that Mr. Maxwell's opinion is that, if properly worked, the mine will soon present a more encouraging aspect. Utah, 1¼ to 1⅜; the resident secretary reports the sale of some 300 tons of galena ores, and says that the manager is raising about 10 tons daily. Mine looking well. Camp Floyd, ⅜ to ½; the mill has been started, and the agent reports $2000 worth of amalgam on hand. As soon as the pile of ore belonging to the company, and stacked at the mill, is worked off operations will be commenced on customs ore.

Richmond Consolidated, 4⅛ to 4⅜; the trial at Eureka commenced on May 19, and during its progress cable messages of a most assuring character were received, showing clearly that the merits of the case were entirely on the side of the Richmond Company, and that the only thing to be feared was that the jury might not agree. On Tuesday a cable was received that this result had taken place—"No verdict—jury discharged." The laws of Nevada require that nine of the jury must agree to ensure a verdict, and it stated that seven of the twelve were in favour of a verdict for the Richmond Company. A new trial has been granted, which is fixed for June 16. The Eureka Company being the assailants, and having failed to get a verdict, the result evidently leaves the Richmond Company in a stronger position, the more especially as they beat their opponents in the previous injunction suit. Mr. Probert, in one of his letters, referring to the refusal of the Court to grant the Eureka Company the injunction applied for, wrote that the judge took nearly a fortnight to consider his decision, and Mr. Probert had heard, on the best authority, that the Judge submitted the case to three of the most eminent counsel in the State, two of them Judges of the Supreme Court, and that they unanimously concurred with him in thinking that the Eureka Company had no case. The law, therefore (added Mr. Probert), must be pretty clear upon the subject, and, whatever may be the result of a trial before a jury, an appeal to the Supreme Courts would certainly determine the suit in favour of the Richmond Company. The last week's return was $30,000, the highest reached since smelting was re-commenced.

Eberhardt and Aurora, 6 to 6½; in accordance with the recommendation contained in Capt. Drake's report it has been resolved to issue, under the powers of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting of March 7, 1872, debentures to the amount of 25,000*l.*, bearing an interest of 10 per cent. per annum. The working for the month of May was 1167 tons milled (average assay $58), which produced $35,047; the expenses were $40,500; and the profit $14,547, which was made notwithstanding the tramway had been unable to work during the whole month, and that the ore had to be landed by teamsters at a charge of $5 per ton (now reduced to $2·50), and the expenses include the cost of mining, assortiug, and hauling a large quantity of ore on hand at the mill. The report of Capt. Drake is referred to elsewhere. Pacific, ⅜ to ½; although the agent does not report the discovery of any continuous body of ore yet he appears to be meeting with sundry small deposits of very rich ore, enabling him to carry on operations and meet expenses.

Sierra Buttes, 3¼ to 3½; Mr. J. D. Hague has completed his inspection of the company's properties, and the agents have forwarded telegrams giving the result, which is regarded by the directors as very satisfactory with reference to both mines:—"Hague reports Sierra Buttes measurable reserves 134,000 tons, valued at $737,000 net if yield continues $10 per ton, and $469,000 net if yield be assumed at $8. He estimates minimum monthly profit $14,000 to $18,000, and expresses himself strongly and favourably of future prospects." "Hague reports Eureka measurable reserves 25,000 tons, value $310,000 gross; future monthly minimum results 2500 tons, average yield $14, expenses $6, profit (say) $20,000 monthly. Concluding remarks:—property a good one, and likely to be a source of much profit to owners for long time to come." As regards the Eureka, the directors continue to entertain the expectation expressed in their last half-yearly report, that the produce of the new mill will soon realise the sum required to pay a dividend of 2s. per share, and they anticipate that they will be able to declare such a dividend for the period ending June 30, 1873. Holcombe Valley, par to ¼ prem.; the superintendent announces his intention of forwarding to the directors two sacks of quartz from the deepest workings as a sample of the lode upon which operations are being carried on.

Brazilian Mines have been represented by St. John del Rey, now quoted at 130 to 140; the sinking of the shafts is proceeding satisfactorily, the depth reached being 157 and 156 fms. 10 in. respectively; the two shafts are in solid rock.

Cape Copper, 26 to 27; a dividend of 20s. per share (free of income tax) has been declared, payable on June 24.

Business has not been quite so dull in the shares of the Hydraulic and Gold Washing Companies, but investors seem to be watching this class of property very closely, and purchases are being made. Cedar Creek, 2¼ to 2½; a report from the superintendent appears in another column. Active work was in operation, though it was anticipated that this would be a short water season. Sweetland Creek, ¾ to 4½; from last advices it would appear the washing should be about commencing now through the new tunnel. The result of the next clean up will, therefore, be looked for with interest. Malpaso, ¼ to 1½; Rica, ⅝ to ¾; Malabar, par to ¼ prem.; Birdseye Creek, ¾ to 2½; Mr. Powers reports that he anticipates finishing the Neece and West Tunnel by about September. The trial work on the Waloupa ground has been very satisfactory.

Van, 38 to 40; the monthly report will be found in another column. The 60 ends, both east and west, continue to open out in rich courses of ore, other parts of the mine remaining much the same. The sale on Thursday, 480 tons lead and 200 tons blende, realised £552. 15s. East Van, 4 to 4¼. Van Consols, 6 to 6¼; Tankerville, 11½ to 12; the lode in the 140, west of shaft, is 6 to 7 ft. wide, rich for lead, and improving. It is estimated that 13 fms. further driving will carry this level into the main run of ore ground. The 140 east is also a strong lode, and rich for lead. The winze from the 130 is several fathoms in advance of this end, and is in a strong rich lode. West Tankerville, 3¾ to 4⅛. Roman Gravels have been in demand, at 20 to 20¼. South Roman Gravels have been less firm, at 1¾ to 2; it is proposed to sink another 10 fms. before cutting the Roman vein. Ladywell, 2½ to 3. Pennerley, 2¼ to 2⅜; operations are progressing about as usual, the various points being pushed on with vigour. Bog, 1⅞ to 2⅛; the agent reports that the 130 fm. level is already cut up into sections by the old workers, which will much facilitate tribute operations, and bargains will be let there at the next setting-day. The mine, on the whole, appears to be improving, and shares are somewhat enquired for. Perkins Beach, ⅝ to ¾; driving of the south cross-cut is being pushed on as fast as possible. No doubt is now entertained that the great spar lode is a short distance ahead of the forebreast of the level. West Esgair Lle, 3 to 3¼; the engine-shaft in the eastern mine is very nearly deep enough for another level. The lode in the 10 east is worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. The erection of the machinery is going on vigorously.

East Lovell shares have been in demand, and close 17 to 17½, firm. Tincroft, 50 to 51; Carn Brea, 105 to 110; North Treleigh Wood, 1⅛ to 1¼, and enquired for. South Condurrow, 6¼ to 6½.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

Bog, 1⅞ to 2⅛; Carn Brea, 105 to 110; Cook's Kitchen, 17 to 19; Dolcoath, 51 to 55; Devon Great Consols, 5 to 5⅛; East Caradon, 2 to 2⅛; East Wheal Lovell, 7 to 17½; East Van, 4 to 4¼; Great Laxey, 16 to 17; Great Wheal Vor, 6 to 6⅛; Gawton, 2 to 2¼; Hingston Down, 6¼ to 6¼; Marke Valley, 2 to 2⅛; North Roskear, 8 to 10; Ladywell, 2½ to 3; Pennerley, 2¼ to 2½; Parys Mountain, ⅜ to ½; Roman Gravels, 20 to 20⅛; South Carn Brea, 3⅝ to 3⅞; South Condurrow 6¼ to 6½; South Crofty, 50 to 52; South Frances, 9 to 11; South Roman Gravels, 1¾ to 2; Tankerville, 11½ to 12; Tincroft, 50 to 51; Van, 37½ to 40; Van Consols, 6 to 6⅛; West Chiverton, 11 to 11½; West Tankerville, 3⅝ to 3¾; West Tolgus, 9 to 9½; West Basset, 7⅝ to 8⅛; West Frnnces, 10 to 11; West Maria and Fortescue, 7 to 7½; West Seton, 45 to 48; Wheal Crebor, 5¼ to 5½; Wheal Seton, 46 to 48; Wheal Uny, 8⅛ to 8⅜; Almada and Tirito, ⅞ to 1¼; Birdseye Creek, 2¼ to 2⅜;

Camp Floyd, ¾ to 1; Cedar Creek, 2¼ to 2½; Cape Copper, 26 to 27; Chontales, ⅝ to ¾; Colorado Terrible, 1¾ to 2¼; Don Pedro, ⅝ dis. to ½ prem.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 6 to 6½; Emma, 4¾ to 5; Flagstaff, 12¾ to 13; Frontino and Bolvia, ⅜ to ½; Gold Run, ⅜ to ⅝; Last Chance, 6½ to 6¾; Malpaso, 1⅝ to 1¾; New Quebrada, 4¾ to 4½; Pacific, ⅜ to ⅝; Port Phillip, ⅞ to 1⅛; Richmond Consolidated, 4½ to 4¾; Rica, ⅝ to ¾; Sierra Buttes, 3¼ to 3¾; San Pedro, 4 to 4½; St. John del Rey, 130 to 140; Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4¼; Tecoma, 10½ to 10¾; Utah, 1¾ to 1⅞; United Mexican, 2 to 2½.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2515 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 35,640*l.* 5s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 96*l.* 1s. 6d.; average produce, 19; average price per ton, 14*l.* 3s. 5d.; quantity of fine copper, 477 tons 17 cwts. The following are the particulars of the two last two sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
May 13..	3032	£ 99 14 0	19	£14 17 2	15s.7½d...	£78 2 6
June 3...	2515	96 1 6	19	14 3 5	14 11	74 11 6

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 3*l.* 12s. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 14s. There will no sale on June 24.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2084 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 9235*l.* 9s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 90*l.* 12s.; average produce, 7⅞; average price per ton, 4*l.* 8s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 154 tons 18 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
May 1...	1320	£102 9 0	7½	£4 11 0	12s. 9½d.....	£63 18 6
,, 22...	3486	97 8 0	6⅛	3 5 6	10 7½	52 18 0
June 5..	2084	90 12 0	7⅛	4 8 6	12 0	60 0 0

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 6*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 9s.

The EAST AND WEST JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY (Towcester to Stratford-on-Avon) are inviting subscriptions for 62,500*l.* PERPETUAL FIVE PER CENT. FIRST DEBENTURE STOCK, being the last portion of the 400,000*l.* worth authorised, the whole forming the first mortgage charge upon the entire undertaking. The price of issue is 97*l.* 10s. per 100*l.* stock. The line is 33¼ miles long, and forms junctions with the London and North-Western and Great-Western Railways. The first section of the line—from Fenny Compton to Kineton—is already in working operation, and notice has been given to the Board of Trade that the whole of the remainder of the line is now completed, in order that their approval may be obtained to the same being opened for traffic forthwith, all necessary rolling stock having been provided. The line connects the Northampton iron ore district to the South Wales coal fields, and it was estimated when the line was commenced that the minimum amount of traffic of the line (deducting 50 per cent. for working expenses) would be 31,986*l.* 10s., and since that estimate was made the quantity of Northamptonshire iron ore sent into Wales has nearly doubled, and the demand is rapidly increasing in consequence, amongst other reasons, of some of the Welsh ironmasters having determined, through the late strike of their men, to close some of their mines; there is also a great and increasing demand in Staffordshire for this class of ore, which can be advantageously supplied from the mines on this railway. Independently of the deposits, some of which are being actively worked, previously known to exist on the route of the railway, further deposits have been lately discovered contiguous to the line itself, and of an extent, it is estimated, sufficient to meet the growing demand in Wales and Staffordshire for this class of ore, thus placing the company in an independent position as regards such traffic. The amount required annually to pay the interest on the whole of the perpetual 5 per cent. First Debenture Stock is 20,000*l.*, so that on the above estimate the net revenue would exceed by nearly 12,000*l.* a year the sum necessary for such interest, thus affording an investment in first debenture stock equal to that of better known railways. As the line shortens the distance between the Northamptonshire ore and the South Wales coal, its importance is obvious. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The MAUGHOLD HEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* each (the prospectus of which was published in last week's *Mining Journal*), is, according to an advertisement which will be found in another column, now shipping hematite iron ore of the best quality, at a profit of 1*l.* per ton. The company's property, which is 935 acres in extent, embraces the Ballajorra, Dhyrnane, and Maughold Head Mines, the two former yielding hematite iron ore, and the latter copper, and is situated on the north east coast of the island, between the Great Laxey Mines and Ramsay Bay. Ore from the Dhyrnane lodes has been analysed by Mr. F. Claudet, assayer to the Bank of England, who finds it to contain 62 per cent. of metallic iron, and states that the ore is of very good quality, and resembles in composition the red hematite of Cumberland. The ore from Ballajorra yielded, according to the analysis of Dr. H. M. Noad, F.R.S., 61·34 per cent. of metallic iron, the ore being described as of first-rate excellence. At Ballajora, 490 acres in extent, two lodes have been opened, from which many thousands of tons have been already extracted, and sold generally at the highest market prices given for first-class hematite ore, and there are many thousand tons of ore now ready to be taken away, at a clear profit of considerably more than 10s. per ton. In the Dhyrnane, 350 acres in extent, there are also several large veins of hematite iron, which have already produced great quantities of ore, always commanding the best prices. One vein, 15 ft. wide, is now being worked from Port Dhyrnane over 310 fms., and which carries off the water. In Maughold Hend, 95 acres in extant, there are two known copper lodes, running in the same direction as the Great Laxey lodes, which have for so many years yielded splendid profits to that company—one of which is from 12 ft. to 15 ft. wide, and the other from 5 ft. to 6 ft. wide. The direction is an influential one; Capt. Rowe, of Myn-y-don, is managing engineer, and Messrs. Dumbell, Son, and Howard are the local bankers. It is announced that the list of subscriptions will shortly close.

It is notified that "a compte," or instalment, of 25 frs. per share on account of the dividend on the Pontgibaud Silver-Lead Mining and Smelting Company for the year 1872-3, will be paid at the company's office, Rue Richer, Paris, and at the London agency, Queen-street-place, on the 5th inst.

SOUTH FRANCES AND WEST FRANCES—*(from a Correspondent).*—It will be a matter of serious regret if the boundary dispute between these two mines should after all throw the concerns into litigation; though it cannot be doubted that, considering the circumstances of the case, the expenses would fall on West Frances, the manager of which mine had actually agreed to a new boundary line, which gave his principals far more advantage than he ceded; but the adventurers, after giving him full power to treat, repudiated his agreement. It seems, moreover, that an adventurer in both mines sold out of South Frances before the knowledge of the encroachment affected the price of shares, and now seeks to realise extra profit on his West Frances shares by enforcing an unreasonable payment from South Frances. It is generally felt to be extremely dangerous to touch the shares in either mine at present; and those who are thoughtless enough to purchase into an interminable lawsuit will certainly deserve no pity if they be ruined through their temerity.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 5	—Van	430	£16 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	— ditto	50	17 0 0	Panther Lead Company.

BLENDE.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 5	—Van	200	£2 2 6	Kenrick and Son.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
May 31	—Wheal Uny	9	19	0	4 ...	£79 3 4 ...	£ 787 16 11	—Tregoning.
June 2	—West Godolphin	6	15	1	17 ...	77 0 0 ...	521 6 0	—Bolitho.
	3—Mary Hutchings	2	10	3	0 ...	80 2 6 ...	203 0 0	—Tamar.
	4—Blue Hills	8	2	1	12 ...	— ...	612 2 2	—Daubuz.
	—Penhalls	8	11	2	13 ...	79 7 6 ...	681 2 0	— ditto
	—Florence	4	0	0	0 ...	— ...	393 14 7	— "

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

GARLIES SILVER LEAD MINE.—Can any reader tell me how it is that no information is published with respect to the condition of this mine? The adventure was put forward about three years ago with the most glowing descriptions of its value and prospects by mining experts and others—in fact, two years ago the 20*l.* shares were stated to be worth 50*l.*, and a dividend of 200 to 300 per cent. talked of as not improbable. Have the calls or shares been paid up, and, if not, why not?—SUBSCRIBER.

SOUTH RESOLVEN AND CEFN MAWR COLLIERY.—Will any of your correspondents kindly state whether anything is moving in this company's affair. It was brought out about 1865, and it is rumoured that the concern is likely to be started again. If so, the shareholders may yet rejoice in a dividend.—HOPEFUL.

THE POWER JUMPER—"R. W. Co." (New York).—The invention was described and illustrated in the *Mining Journal* of Feb. 8; it was introduced by Messrs. Chas. Ball and Co., New Bridge-street, London; they will furnish all particulars as to mechanical details, price, &c.; and for that purpose "R. W. Co.'s" letter has been forwarded to them.

KROMSCHRÖDER'S AIR GAS—"R. F." (Leeds).—The details asked for will be found in the specification No. 2662 of 1871, which embodies improvements upon the invention of 1868. We will forward the specification on receipt of 1s. 5d. in stamps.

QUOTATIONS FOR MINE SHARES.—We have frequently stated that, with regard to the quotations of many mine shares, it would be impossible to sell them at the quotations given in the Share List—or, indeed, to effect a sale at any price whatever in the market; yet, as the transactions are vouched for as having taken place, we are bound to record the prices as business done. It should be understood, however, that the prices are only those obtained by the promoters or others in a similar position from the public.

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS.—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the *Mining Journal*, post free, at the price of $8 gold per annum, payable in advance, by remitting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray-street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

Received,—"W. B."—"R. P."—"H. S."—"W. C. M."—"Shareholder" (Emma)—"J. B. J."—"Shareholder" (West Caradon)—"M. P."—"One Hundred Shares"—"L. B." (Terras)—"C. H. S."—"Alpha"—"W. H. R."

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 7, 1873.

THE COAL ENQUIRY.

As we anticipated from the first, the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the cause of the high price and scarcity of coal in the early part of the year has, after many sittings up to Whitsuntide, obtained no more information than that which we had ourselves given in the Journal before it commenced taking evidence. Undoubtedly the ground gone over and the questions put to the witnesses embraced every conceivable object as to the mode of working collieries, the cause of strikes, and the benefit of arbitration in the settlement of disputes. Further than that, indeed, the Committee has gone, for we have had enquiries as to the social habits of the collier, the condition of his house, the education of his family, the strength of his constitution, the occupation of his leisure hours, and, as a climax, the price of champagne in the Wigan district! Such was the character of the questions put to many of the witnesses, and were, of course, answered according to the views of those who were questioned on the systems which prevail in their respective districts. We need scarcely say that the information elicited with regard to the items we have enumerated is by no means calculated to increase our knowledge as to the reason for the scarcity and high price of fuel which existed in February last. Still, there may be some occult affinity between the price of champagne in Wigan and the price of coal in London which is beyond the ken of ordinary mortals, and we consequently look forward with not a little curiosity to that part of the report which will enlighten us on the subject. On the occasion of the last sitting we spent a short time in the committee-room, and we must candidly say that the majority of the questions put appeared to us to bear no more relevancy to the issues to be tried than if the Committee had been appointed to enquire into the working of coal mines by itself. Questions were put as to benefit societies amongst the miners, whether in certain cases where votes had to be taken the witnesses would prefer the ballot or open voting, and we were treated to a history of the South Wales strike from Mr. HALLIDAY'S point of view. The single and double shift systems were rather warmly "discussed" by some members of the Committee and the representatives of the miners, whilst questions as to arbitration and agreements between masters and workmen occupied no inconsiderable time. How far those matters actually related to the subject which the Committee was delegated to enquire into we leave our readers to judge; our own opinion is that such enquiries had no bearing whatever on the price of coal, and if the same course is pursued, and colliery owners and mining agents from all the districts in the kingdom are to be examined, the work before the Committee is very far from being finished; so that we may expect to see the report issued long after all necessity for it has passed away, and when it can under no circumstances be of any earthly use whatever. Indeed, the march of events has already overtaken the labours of the Committee, for there is now no scarcity of coal, but, on the contrary, stocks are so plentiful that at some pits thousands of tons may be seen on the banks. Prices have also fallen very much, for since the panic in February last coal that then made 46*s.* per ton in London can now be obtained at from 33*s.* to 34*s.* These are points that must be patent even to the Committee, and we are at a loss to discover what information can now be elicited that can be beneficial to the public, or tend in any way to prevent the price of coal from rising or falling for the future.

As to the actual cause of the late scarcity of coal, and its consequent high price, there are not two opinions even amongst the witnesses examined, let alone those who are far more competent to speak upon the subject. All persons at all conversant with the matter agree with what has been written over and over again, that the principal cause of the high price and scarcity of coal was the great increase in the production of iron—and, we may add, of every description of steel—and the additional quantity absorbed for general manufacturing purposes. The demand more than overtook the output, and it is evident that the high wages paid to the miners did not diminish the quantity of coal raised, as was shown by the statistics given to the Commitee by the Government Inspectors, and which, if at all reliable, makes it quite clear that in 1872 there were at least six million tons more coal raised than in the previous year.

As we before stated, there has been a great and decided change in the coal trade in all parts of the kingdom since February last, and although Mr. BROWN informed the Committee that the miners did not like to see coal stacked, as it gave masters a great power over the men, yet at the present time considerable quantities of coal are to be seen at many pits, especially in the Midland districts. This in itself shows that the supply is in excess of the demand, and, of course, has led to the reduction in price. But it is also evident that prices must further decline, for, owing to the large profits made by colliery owners during the past year, a great many capitalists have been induced to invest in the purchase of collieries, and in the opening out of new ones. Here, then, we have the remedy worked out by the agency of extraordinary high prices, so that there is much truth in the remark of Mr. TENNANT, of Leeds, in his evidence, that his brother colliery proprietors had been killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. This is evident when it is taken into consideration that many of those new concerns will be in full operation in the course of a year or two, and as their owners will compete for the trade with the present proprietors of mines in all our markets we have no fear that prices will during the present generation, at least, be as high as they were in February last. With the large capital now being sunk in mining property there will be no limit to the output, so far as regards the new mines, so that increased competition must have the effect of keeping prices down. One of the principal drawbacks apparently to the development of our minerals, however, will be that with regard to labour. At the present time colliers are scarce—a reason in itself for high wages—but that can be got over effectually, we think, by the adoption of mechanical appliances, which so far have not been taken advantage of by our colliery owners to the extent that might have been expected. Horse labour in mines can be easily and beneficially superseded by engine-power, and the tail or endless wire-ropes, as at present adopted at many collieries; whilst the work of the hewer can be more effectually and economically accomplished by the coal-cutting machine. By such means the raising of coal can be more easily effected than at present, and as machinery will become a positive necessity our mines will be more cheaply and safely worked than they now are, and with advantage not only to those immediately connected with them but to the public as well.

We have thus shown the cause of the recent high price and scarcity of coal, and what the trade is likely to be in the future, our views being such as will be endorsed by men practically conversant with the subject. How long the Committee presided over by Mr. AYRTON proposes sitting we are unable to say, but should the members of it continue to take evidence up to the close of the year we do not believe that more information will be given to the public than what we have already published. For all useful purposes, then, we do not see what good the Committee is capable of effecting, for we do not believe that mining agents or working colliers are exactly the persons best able to speak with authority on a subject relating to the supply and demand of a most important article connected with the greatest of our national industries.

THE KROMSCHRÖDER GAS.

The vast superiority of gas as compared with every other means of illumination for general purposes has led almost innumerable inventors to exert themselves to render the generation of illuminating gas so simple and economic as to place it within the reach of the smallest hamlet, and even of the country mansion; but, in the development of the various inventions difficulties have usually been met with which have limited their application to such an extent as to render them, commercially speaking, failures. When it has been proposed to use coal for the production of home-made gas there has often been much inconvenience experienced in obtaining the necessary supply of coal of suitable quality for gas-making purposes, and when oil has been adopted as the gas-yielding material, the process has frequently proved so costly as to preclude its use; so that the more utilitarian portion of the inventive world have regarded the carburation of atmospheric air as the sole practicable method of enabling each consumer to become his own gas manufacturer; but here again there was an obstacle, for it was found in practice that although a sufficient quantity of the hydrocarbon used became so intimately mixed with the air that it could usually be satisfactorily employed, there was the insuperable objection that the hydrocarbon was liable to separate from the atmosphere air, especially when the burner was some distance from the generator, or when the pipes conveying the gas were submitted to a low temperature, the consequence being that no light whatever could be obtained at perhaps the very time when it was most urgently wanted.

For some years past Mr. Kromschröder has been devoting himself to the remedy of the evils mentioned, and he seems now to have entitled himself to be congratulated upon having succeeded completely. He uses by preference an arrangement of air-forcing apparatus, and around the casing containing it he has an outer casing, the space between the two being utilised by making it a reservoir for containing a supply of liquid hydrocarbon. The vaporising chamber is below the chamber containing the air-forcing apparatus, and the hydrocarbon is kept at one level in the vaporising chamber by the use of a bird-fountain arrangement. For this purpose there is an inlet pipe passing from the lower part of the reservoir into the vaporising chamber to the top of the reservoir. When the level of the liquid is below the open end of the air-pipe in the vaporising chamber air passes from such chamber into the reservoir, and allows the liquid to flow therefrom into the vaporising chamber until the level of the liquid therein rises above the bottom of the air-pipe. In place also of admitting a stream of air at one side of the vaporising chamber, and simply allowing it to permeate through absorbent material directly to the opposite side of the chamber, he divides the vaporising chamber by partitions or divisions, so as to form it into a circuitous, by preference spiral, channel to contain wool or other absorbent material. The current of atmospheric air to be converted into illuminating gas is, by preference, admitted to the centre of the vaporising chamber, and drawn off at the circumference after it has permeated the wool, to be used at the burners as usual. The vaporising chamber is also surrounded with a thick jacket or coating of non-conducting material to protect it from the influence of very extreme cold which might affect the working of the apparatus, and slightly diminish the illuminating power of the light. The non-conducting material will preserve the generator at a uniform temperature, whereby the gas produced will constantly maintain a high illuminating power.

The first trial of the Kromschröder process on a commercial scale has been going on for some months past at Great Marlow, and although the tests have been very severe, the weather having been exceedingly variable and often very cold, whilst some of the Kromschröder gas is burned at a mile and a quarter from the works where it is generated, the result has been most satisfactory. Of the superiority in colour and brilliancy of the gas produced by this process it will be unnecessary to say more than that it is in every respect equal to the best oil-gas, the richness of which, as is well known, allows use of much smaller burners than those used with ordinary coal gas. It is understood that the details which were necessary to bring the Kromschröder process before the public in the high state of perfection it has now attained are due to Mr. W. F. Bruff, C.E., of 35, Bloomsbury-street, W.C., who has undertaken the development of the invention in this country and abroad; and if he will ensure that all the apparatus which he erects will work as well as that at Great Marlow he need not doubt that the company in course of formation will find so large a field for its operations that it will prove as profitable to the shareholders as the process itself will be creditable to all concerned in making it a practical success.

We are informed that the prospectus of the company will appear on Wednesday, and that the applications for the adoption of the process are very numerous.

CAUTION TO MINE MANAGERS.—The managing agent of East Boscaswell Mine, St. Just-in-Penwith, was charged before the Rev. J. Tonkin and Mr. W. C. Borlase, at the West Penwith Petty Sessions, Penzance, with having on May 14 permitted the use in the mine of a steam-boiler which had not a proper steam-gauge and water-guage on it, as is required by the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, sec. 23, sub-section 18 (the "General Rules)." The boiler burst, and a man was killed. The prosecution was instituted by Dr Le Néve Foster, the Inspector of Mines, on the instructions of the Home Secretary, represented by Mr. Milton (Messrs. Borlase and Milton). The defendant admitted the charge, but stated that he was not aware of the provisions of the Act. The Bench called attention to the penalty (not exceeding 20*l.*), but on the representation of the prosecution that this was the first case under the Act, refrained from inflicting a penalty, and merely recorded the conviction.

EXCESSIVE RATING OF MINES IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—The Assessment Committee of the Long Ashton petty sessional division sat on Tuesday to hear appeals against the rating of certain mines. Mr. Anson (of the firm of O'Donoghue, Rickards, and Anson) appeared for the overseers of Winford, and Mr. Perham for the appellants. The first case was that of Messrs. Owen, Firmstone, and Owen, trading under the title of the "Hematite Iron Company." They were rated for an ironstone quarry at a gross value of 2500*l.*, and a rateable value of 1200*l.* Mr. Perham objected to the rate on three grounds—that it was illegal, that it was unequal, and that it was excessive. The committee decided, it is understood (for reporters and the public were excluded), against the appellants on the legal points of the objection. On the plea of over-rating they reduced the amount from 2500*l.* to 550*l.* gross, allowing 35 per cent. off for the rateable value. The next case was that of Mr. Michael Hobbs, and the same legal gentlemen appeared as in the last case. The committee reduced the assessment in this case from 2000*l.* gross to 260*l.* Another case was that of Mr. T. Sherwood Smith (rated, we believe, at 2500*l.* gross), the appellant himself appearing, and contending that this was a mine and not a quarry. The decision in this case was ultimately adjourned for a month; as was also another, in which Mr. Lane (Barker and Lane) appeared for the appellant.

THE ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF COAL IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The report which appeared recently in most of the daily and other papers that coal had been found in Lincolnshire was so far from being satisfactory to ourselves that we determined upon visiting the scene of the interesting discovery. We had a rather indistinct idea, however, as to the best mode of reaching it, not knowing in what particular corner of Lincolnshire it was situate, except, indeed, that it was in the Isle of Axholme, although the island surroundings are not now to be seen, for the tidal deposits of the Humber have made land where at one time only water was to be seen. Arriving at Doncaster we made some enquiries, and at once proceeded by railway to the Haxey station, and were there informed that the new coal field was at Epworth, the birthplace of John Wesley, distant about six miles, but to which there was no railway communication nor vehicle that could be hired. There being no hostelry at hand we were kindly invited to the residence of Mr. Wakefield, a gentleman farmer, and there most hospitably entertained. An offer of a drive to Epworth was then kindly volunteered by Mr. M. Belton, another farmer, and accepted. Passing through a highly-cultivated district, where the land is unfenced, and laid out in plots, we reached Epworth, which is considered the capital of the Isle of Axholme. There we at once commenced our enquiries, and put ourselves in communication with a North-country gentleman, formerly connected with mining operations, and who had given a great deal of attention to the boring at Epworth. We were at once shown two places where the borings were made, and from one of which it was alleged that coal was found. A bore-hole, it appeared, was first made with chisels 2¼ in. in diameter at the top of a hill, about half-a-mile from the town, to a depth of about 53 yards, when the sinker alleged that he had come upon the New Red Sandstone, and that he had passed through gypsum and china-clay—the latter, of course, being very valuable. This certainly looked most promising—too much so, indeed, to anyone conversant with the geological character of the district. The sinker then changed his ground, after making known the valuable strata he had met with, and commenced boring at the base of the hill. He got down 41 yards, and there showed some small pieces of coal about the size of beans, which he said was from a seam at the bottom. He then remarked that he had effected all that was required of him, got his money, packed up his traps, and took his departure. Although urgently requested to continue sinking, he declined to do so, no doubt for reasons best known to himself, so that we have no hesitation in saying that the alleged discovery was in every way untrue on the part of the sinker, who so suddenly decamped. Before doing so, however, he very kindly recommended Mrs. Lee, at whose expense and on whose land the borings were made, to sink a shaft, for there was plenty of coal.

Of course, it is simply preposterous to suppose that coal could have been found at such a depth, even supposing it to exist in Lincolnshire. Of the latter, however, it may be said that several well-known geologists are of opinion that coal will be found in the county, and in the locality where the boring was recently made; but we do not believe that anyone expects it to be found at a depth of less than 500 yards. Mr. Knipe, we were informed, was in favour of the idea that coal would be found in the neighbourhood of Epworth. Mr. John Roseby, the engineer to Mr. Winn, of Nostel, the owner of the vast mineral fields around Frodingham, also considers that the measures of the great Midland coal field rise to the east after leaving Doncaster, and extend through the Vale of York. The probabilities are rather in favour of the latter theory, which can only be determined by the borer, and since a commencement has been made in that direction we believe it will now be followed up, although boring by hand appears to us to be out of the question in going to the depth where the coal (if it exists at all) is likely to be found. The nearest colliery to Lincolnshire is Denaby Main, which is 450 yards deep, and where the coal is worked about five or six miles from Doncaster. The dip from that place towards Doncaster is very great, in some places being 1 in 5 or 6. It is to be hoped that operations will shortly be resumed at Epworth, but on a scale calculated to settle the question as to whether coal is to be met with there at a workable depth. This can be done by the landowners subscribing *pro rata* according to their holdings, for the finding of coal in that part of the county would make the whole district, extending from Frodingham to Lincoln, one of the most important centres of the iron trade in the kingdom, seeing that there is scarcely any limitation to the quantity of ironstone that is to be found over a vast area of ground, and much of which is at the present time unexplored.

COAL IN SARAWAK.—In the presence of the continued high prices and scarcity of production which have so long characterised the English coal market, the very mention of the possibility of procuring coal elsewhere, even from the nethermost ends of the earth, endows the news with an interest which would not ordinarily attach to it. Large quantities of coal are shipped annually from this country to very distant parts of the world, and a reduction of such exportation must tend to the reduction of prices at home. The *Sarawak Gazette* of March 31 contains an article on the long known existence of large beds of coal in Sarawak, which in Labuan have only been worked to an extent so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning. Although three companies have been formed with a view to work the Labuan Mines, the ill-success of these, the Editor says, arises from the fact that the existence of coal to any extent in the territory of Sarawak has been generally ignored up to the present time, and is probably unknown to the majority of the people of England. This ignorance is further traced to the fact that so little is really known of the geography of the place itself in the old country. The coal in Labuan lies at a steep angle, making mining operations both difficult and expensive. The Chinese are reported to be bad at underground mining, while the quality of the Labuan coal has been pronounced by engineers in Singapore to be inferior to the samples sent from Sarawak, though these were taken from the exposed surface of the seams. Beside, we have to set against what the *Times* confesses to be 20 years of failure in the Labuan mines, large unworked fields of good coal in accessible positions near great tidal rivers, and in districts where there does not seem to be any cause for apprehension from unruly Dyaks or turbulent Chinese. This is little doubt, moreover, that were an influx of British subjects to take place the visits of Her Majesty's gunboats, which are now rather few and far between, would be increased in number sufficiently to ensure confidence to any timid persons who, from inadequate knowledge of the country, may now deem that life and property are too insecure to warrant them in investing their capital in what may prove a profitable and very far from hazardous enterprise.

COAL FIELD IN THE FAROE ISLANDS.—The screw steamer Diana, which is employed to run the mails between Copenhagen and Iceland by way of Lerwick and Granton, arrived in the latter port on Saturday evening, on her first outward passage for the season. Seven of her cabin passengers are the proprietors of an extensive coal field which was discovered on the Faroe Islands last year, and they are on their way to begin working the mine. One of the proprietors is a German, three are English, and three Danish. One of the Danes is owner of the island where coal has been found. The party has on board all necessary appliances for beginning operations. The coal in Faroe runs in the seams through the mountainous portion of the island 1200 ft. above the sea level. The area of the coal field is 32 square miles, and the thickest seam is 6 ft., the average being from 3 ft. to 4 ft. The company have a capital of 25,000*l.*; the point at which it is intended to commence is close to a good harbour, and coals will probably be out in three months.

UNWROUGHT STEEL.—The exports of unwrought steel from the United Kingdom in April amounted to 3551 tons, as compared with 4045 tons in April, 1872, and 2534 tons in April, 1871; and in the four months ending April 30, this year, to 12,832 tons, against 13,76[illegible] tons in the corresponding period of 1872, and 8913 tons in the corresponding period of 1871. To this year's total France contributed 1029 tons, the United States 7300 tons, and other countries 4493 tons; the corresponding totals in the corresponding period of 1872 being 1034 tons, 7917 tons, and 4797 tons respectively. The value of the unwrought steel exported in April was 130,518*l.*, as compared with 133,853*l.* in April, 1872, and 79,084*l.* in April, 1871; and in the four

months ending April 30, this year, 467,109*l.*, as compared with 452,045*l.* the corresponding period of 1872, and 282,295*l.* in 1871.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

June 5.—Although practically the dulness manifest in every department of mining matters remains unchanged, a more hopeful tone is gradually arising. There is an impression gaining ground that the lowest point has now been touched, and that a reaction, therefore, must soon take place. This is especially true of the copper mines. Matters in Wales are assuming a more satisfactory aspect, and those who have good means of knowledge believe that in another month or so the copper standard may be expected to return to what is its normal condition. Under the circumstances there can be no doubt that Devon Great Consols and Hingston Down Mines have taken the best course open to them in resolving to stock. It is sure to pay them. And other mines will follow the same course. The only drawback, and that a very small one by comparison, is that the accumulation of so much ore must necessarily retard the recovery of the standard somewhat. But this is a very light matter compared with the loss which a continuance of the ordinary course of sales under present circumstances would entail.

We are bound to say that the immediate prospects of tin mining are not looked upon generally quite so hopefully as those of copper. Why this should be, however, we really cannot discover. The last drop is attributed again to untoward Welsh labour influences, and unquestionably these have had something to do with it. Still, these untoward influences have really nothing more permanent about them than the strike of the rolling men in the copper-smelting works, and we do not anticipate anything from this special source which should excite any alarm. Of course, behind this we have the labour difficulty and the high cost of materials and coals, which are by no means so easily overcome; but serious as these considerations are, if not unfairly weighted in other directions, our tin mines could bear them with at least moderate success.

The labour difficulty does not seem to be troubling the management of the Cornwall Minerals Railways to any great extent. They have a large number of men at work on different parts of their system pushing on the cuttings and the plate-laying with great activity. The workings on the Great Perran lode will be chiefly open, so that that there is every prospect of a plentiful supply of men being obtained. There is no need to wonder that men prefer open workings to underground and shallow mines to deep ones. If there were more man-engines among our older mines they would not have so much reason as now to complain of a scarcity of hands.

The Truro Board of Guardians have considered the Government rating proposals, and have resolved to petition Parliament, "That it will not only be inexpedient but unjust to subject tin and copper mines to the operation of the general laws of assessment, and that the only equitable basis of assessment of such mines in the dues of royalty paid by them."

The fortieth annual report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, just issued, is the largest that we recollect, extending to over 250 pages. It contains a lot of excellent matter apart from the usual reports, and is especially interesting to mining men. Among other matters there should be noted Mr. Worth's "Historical Notes on the Progress of Mining Skill in Devon and Cornwall," and descriptions of Hayward Tyler's universal pump, Maughan's patent reverser, Carr's disintegrator, Ashton and Storey's steam-power meter and continuous indicator, Bellow's rapid wages cylinder, and the Foster steam-pressure gauge.

Apart from the portable engines, there are really only two matters in the Implement Department of the North and West of England Society, now open at Plymouth, which are connected with mining. These are both at the stand of Mr. Marsden, of Leeds—one is that gentleman's improved Blake's Stone-Breaker, the ponderous jaws of which have been champing the hardest trap (whin) rock to be found in the neighbourhood with the greatest ease; the other is an improved patent pulveriser for copper, lead, and other ores, invented by Mr. Marsden, which possesses a vertical rock-bar, toggle-motion, and newly-invented grinding jaws. In general principle of operation it resembles the stone-breaker.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

June 4.—The tone of the Warrant Market has not been so firm during the past week. The closing price on Friday was 114s. On Monday business was done from 114s. 3d. to 113s. 5d., closing at the latter price. Yesterday the forenoon market was flat, and the price receded to 112s. 6d., but an improvement took place during the afternoon, and the close was buyers 113s. 9d., and sellers 114s. To-day the market opened firmly at 114s., and improved during the day to 115s., closing sellers at that price, buyers 114s. 9d. The agitation amongst the Cleveland miners has resulted in a reference of the matters in dispute to the decision of an arbiter, and in Scotland the masters and their workmen have agreed to hold a conference on the vexed question of the "Special Rules." Shipments are still going on on an extensive scale, and iron is being freely ordered out of store. The prices of Makers' Iron are now quoted somewhat lower, and the special brands have a tendency to come nearer the price of ordinary iron.

	No. 1.	No. 3.
Gartsherrie at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	130s. 0d.	115s. 0d.
Coltness ditto ditto	131 0	117 6
Summerlee ditto ditto	130 0	115 6
Carnbroe ditto ditto	123 0	115 6
Monkland ditto ditto	121 0	115 6
Clyde ditto ditto	121 0	115 0
Govan, at Broomielaw ditto	115 0	114 0
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto	130 0	117 6
Calder ditto ditto	130 0	115 0
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan ditto	122 6	116 0
Eglinton ditto ditto	115 0	113 0
Dalmellington ditto ditto	116 0	114 0
Carron, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto	130 0	—
Shotts, at Leith ditto	130 0	118 6
Kinnell, at Boness ditto	125 0	117 0
Bar iron	£13 10 to £14 0	
Nail rods	14	

SHIPMENTS.

Week ending June 1, 1872	Tons 22,110
Week ending May 31, 1873	16,880
Decrease	5,230
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1872	113,947
Imports of Middlesborough pig-iron into Grangemouth:—	
Week ending June 1, 1872	Tons 1220
Week ending May 25, 1873	400
Decrease	820
Total decrease for 1873	3069

Notwithstanding the very large decrease in the shipments of Pig Iron since Dec. 25, as shown above, the stock in Connal's stores has been reduced by close on 50,000 tons in the same period, and there now remains only a reserve of about 58,000 tons to supplement production. As it has been pretty accurately estimated that the local consumption and shipments are exceeding the make of our furnaces by about 9000 tons per week, it is evident that, in ordinary circumstances, the price of iron will be well sustained during the remainder of the year. The number of furnaces in blast on May 31 was 131; same date last year, 123: this is allowing makers to go a little into stock, but the amount is so trifling that it is as yet regarded as unworthy of notice. The motionless condition of the Bar-Iron trade continues, unassisted by one hopeful sign. The meagre parcels in hand for shipment are being placed f.o.b. at nominal quotations, while for home consumption there is hardly a bar being made. The list quotes bars at from 13*l.* 15*s.* to 14*l.*; nail-rods at 14*l.*; angles at 14*l.* 5*s.* to 15*l.*; hoops, 15*l.*; plates, ship, at 15*l.*; boiler, 15*l.* to 16*l.* 10*s.* With the exception of nail-rods the other descriptions can be booked under these rates. Some of the works are completely closed, the others are only working partial time. Now buyers, waiting in the hope of purchasing on better terms, run a great chance of being disappointed, as the shipments and consumption of pig-iron have so far exceeded the permanent production, and made such a serious inroad on the reserve, that the cost of the raw iron alone will render finished iron a more costly article than it has been for several years past. Melters are still consuming considerable quantities of foundry iron, and tin-plate makers and galvanisers are absorbing qualities suited for sheets, but the forges are easier, unless for heavy machinery for steamers, for which only a limited demand exists. The Buenos Ayres Special Commissioners are inviting tenders in this market for pipeage for water and sewage purposes for that city.

The decline which we noticed a couple of weeks ago in the various descriptions of Coal has been fully recovered, and prices are again very firm. For this the public are indebted to the generalship of the miners' leaders, and to some one or two well-intentioned members of Parliament, who know almost nothing of the trade or the trades whose business arrangements they have undertaken to superintend and control in the interest of the poor miner. The gentlemen who comprise the latter class held a conference here on Monday, at which Mr. McDonald complained that at a meeting of mine owners, held in the Bedford Hotel on May 14, Mr. Burns stated that the agitation had originated with himself (Mr. McDonald.) Of course, Mr. McDonald declared the statement a fabrication, and this met with the applause of his auditors. Before the close of the sederunt two resolutions were passed—the first, assuring members of Parliament and all concerned that the feeling of dissatisfaction with the "special rules" had in no way subsided; and the second, accepting a proposal to hold a conference with the employers on the subject, not later, if possible, than the 13th of the present month, the men to be represented by 20 delegates. A levy of 3d. per man was also authorised to defray expenses.

The shipments of coals from the Scotch ports for the week show a decline of fully 8000 tons, the figures being respectively—for this year 40,177 tons, against 48,429 tons in the corresponding week of 1872. Steam and household coal range from 15s. to 18s. a ton, f.o.b., and gas coal from 20s. to Lesmahagow at 50s. a ton; Boghead mineral, from 65s. to 76s. 6d. a ton.

The Board of Examination for the mining district of the West of Scotland have appointed a diet for the examination of applicants for certificates of competency as colliery managers under the Mines Regulation Act. A great many applications have been lodged with the secretary to the board. The examiners will be:—Mr. James M'Creath, mining engineer, Glasgow; Mr. Andrew Kirkwood M'Cosh, Gartsherrie; and Mr. John Greig, Coltness. The candidates will be examined in two classes, the first class being intended for those who have already had practical experience in the management of mines, and open to applicants who have had five years' experience either as manager or as underground manager or overman, having had during the whole of said five years charge of 75 men. The second class is for applicants above 21 years of age, who have had two years' experience underground in any capacity, or who have served three years in a mining engineer's office, and have been engaged in the active survey of pits and making plans, or who have been employed as mechanics at a mining establishment for two years, and have been during the eight months immediately preceding their application employed underground acquiring a knowledge of mineral workings.

THE SPECIAL RULES—PROPPING THE ROOF.

SIR,—At the present time, when the subject of timbering in coal working is so prominently before the public, and about to be made the subject of a strike by the whole of the colliers of Scotland (or as represented by Mr. Alexander McDonald at the Home Office the other day, of 40,000 men), the following extract from the report of Mr. Alexander, H.M. Inspector of Mines for the West of Scotland, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, for the year 1862, is worthy of attention:—"I have always entertained the opinion that no one can be so competent a judge of the state of the coal and roof in a working place as the person who is engaged at all times in it. And I am not aware that management can do much more than insist upon proper precautions of a general description being taken, and such as might be enforced by the occasional visit of the underground overman, particularly in long wall working, where, from the continued action of the superincumbent strata, a roof may change from being apparently safe to actually dangerous in little more than 10 minutes. Under such circumstances immediate action is indispensable, otherwise a wall face may be suddenly closed and the works interrupted.

A COLLIERY OWNER.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

June 5.—The coal and other trades are very quiet, and but few vessels are to be seen in these rivers at present. The value of coal and coke continues to be well maintained. Of course, the termination of the strike or lock-out in Cleveland has given great satisfaction, and the result has been increased firmness in the coke trade especially. The engine and foundry trades of the district are also very quiet, and the same remark applies with equal force to the iron shipbuilding and chemical trades of the Tyne and Wear.

New coal fields continue to be offered, and as most of them have been taken up the result ultimately must be a very large increase in the output of coal, although, of course, this depends in a great measure on the supply of labour likely to be obtained. The owners of royalties are now asking greatly increased rates for the coal offered. In addition to the new royalties offered there are some old collieries for sale both here and in Cumberland, and some of them are well worthy of attention. It has been generally supposed that no good coke could be made from coals got out of the Cumberland coal field, but this appears to be a great mistake. The real fact seems to be that the colliery proprietors in that district have shown a great want of enterprise so far as the coke trade is concerned. We have seen excellent coke lately made from the coal produced in this field—from the small coals washed—and all that is required is the erection of coke ovens at the works where this valuable coal is produced, in order to ensure a large production of coke, which is now very valuable in Cumberland, and looking at the quality of the iron ore found there, and the extent of the iron manufactures, the demand for coke may be expected to increase.

The Durham county enginemen have had frequent meetings of late, and further very heavy demands have been made by them for increased rates of pay, although they have during the past year had their working hours per day reduced from 12 to 8, and their pay is now considerably more for 8 hours than it was formerly for 12. They, however, demand a further advance of about 20 per cent., and threaten that if this demand is not complied with they will give in their notices, so that this may cause a very awkward complication shortly.

The Iron Trade is very quiet; the blast-furnaces, indeed, have not yet a fufficient supply of ore to get them into full blast, and the Whitsuntide holidays having come in the way little work or business of any kind has been done.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

June 5.—Owing to the Whitsun holidays, which are universally observed in Staffordshire, there has been a complete suspension of business this week alike in the Coal and Iron Trades. We have, consequently, little to add to our last report. Quotations remain unchanged for coal, slack, and ironstone. Best brands of pig and finished iron are still quoted on the basis of 8*l.* for all-mine and 16*l.* for marked bars, but for second qualities prices are irregular, with a tendency towards ease. At the commencement of the holidays the orders on the books of manufacturers had been worked up pretty closely, and short time in most of the mills and forges now appears inevitable, seeing that makers are unable, owing to the great cost of production, to reduce prices to a sufficiently low standard to tempt business.

If a statement recently made on apparently good authority is to be credited there is not much probability of any improvement in the demand from the United States markets, seeing that American finished iron is about to be imported into this country in considerable quantity. It is also stated that railway axles of American make are being delivered in England at 3*l.* per ton below the price charged by local producers. These startling anomalies have naturally produced an immense excitement in Staffordshire, which, from its inland position is more likely to feel the effects of this rivalry than any other English iron district. To the iron trade of this kingdom generally, however, the matter is one demanding prompt and earnest investigation. The *prima facie* conclusion to be drawn is that the American ironmasters have stolen a march on those of this country in the application of scientific means for effecting economy of production; and now that the English labour market can command so high a wages rate our Transatlantic rivals are placed at a decided advantage over us, which they will not be slow to turn to good account. In the introduction of labour-saving machinery, and of scientific appliances for economising fuel, the true remedy for the existing state of affairs will alone be found: and in connection with the subject of the cost of iron production, attention is being directed to the reckless waste of fuel, owing to its imperfect consumption, evidence of which is afforded by the dense clouds of black smoke which overpread the district. Several new mining enterprises are in progress in and around South Staffordshire, which give promise of a considerably augmented yield both of fuel and ironstone. The Fairoak sinking, which struck the coal measure at a depth of 97 yards, has now reached a total depth of 120 yards, and evidences of the immediate proximity of the coal itself are very encouraging. This sinking is at the most northerly point of the South Staffordshire field, and it will afford the most valuable evidence as to the extension of the coal measures in that direction. At Leacroft, south of Cannock Chase, a valuable four-feet seam of coal has been discovered, and at Newtown, in the same neighbourhood, coal of good quality and in abundant supply has been met with at a depth of 80 yards. The new sinking of the Cannock and Rugeley Colliery Company, at Hednesford, has virtually completed the proof of the existence of gubbin ironstone in that district for a distance of five or six miles.

The North Staffordshire Iron Trade is very flat, the loss of American demand being felt here even more severely than in the south part of the county. The prospects of business are, on the whole gloomier than we have been able to report for some time past.

The Coal Trade of North Staffordshire is easier, and prices have declined to the extent of 1s. 8d. per ton.

At the South Staffordshire ironfoundries some tolerable orders for chilled rolls and other mill and forge machinery are in course of execution, but the demand for general castings is not very actively sustained.

SANDWELL PARK TRIAL SINKING.—The following circular has been issued by Mr. Henry Johnson, the engineer and secretary:—"I am requested by the directors of this company to inform you that on the 20th inst. a third Thin coal was sunk through, about 6 in. in thickness, 13 yards below the Second coal referred to in my report to you of the 16th inst., under which lies about 3 ft. thick of fire-clay, then blue binds. The shaft is sunk about 6 yards below the Third coal, and is now in very kind blue binds, to a total depth of 250 yards from the surface, and there is no additional water."

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

June 5.—The state of the staple trades of this district remains much the same as last week. Whitsuntide holidays have been freely kept by ironworkers and miners, and, therefore, there has been but little work done above or underground. Even through the festive aspect of things, however, some apprehension was evinced that the iron trade was beginning to be less satisfactory than was expected. Orders did not seem to be given out latterly so freely as makers had calculated upon, and it was thought that buyers were going to withhold contracts with the hope of bringing down prices. It must be admitted that there is not quite so much activity in the market as makers would like to see; but, taking things altogether, there is not much room for complaint. With the exception of the interruption caused by the holidays, as before alluded to, the works are in full employ, and there are sufficient orders in hand to keep them so for some time to come. In the meantime, no doubt, fresh specifications will be placed, as manufactured iron will be in rather urgent request, there being no stocks in hand in foreign markets. The works of Monmouth and Glamorganshires continue to turn out large quantities of railway iron. The exports have not been extensive of late, however, but there are extensive stocks at the shipping ports ready for shipment. Makers are firm in regard to quotations, for so long as the cost of labour and raw materials is so high it is impossible that manufactured iron can be sold at much lower rates than are now quoted.

Some signs of the extended trade which is being carried on are still witnessed from time to time at the iron-making establishments. Another blast-furnace has been blown in at the Blaenavon Ironworks, which makes the ninth furnace now in blast. These works have been successively extended during the last few years, and other new machinery is being added to the establishment. The company are also increasing their mineral workings. A new ironstone working, called the Waun Avon Slope, has just been opened, This working is being driven to the dip, and is to develope an area of about 500 yards, in which seams known as the Black Pin and Soap Vein are to be found. By increasing their number of blast-furnaces the Blaenavon Iron and Steel Company (Limited) have largely increased their consumption of the native ironstone and the production of cold-blast pigs. Another blast-furnace, which makes the fourth, has been lighted at the Race Works, Pontypool, and a large amount of activity is to be witnessed at the establishment.

The 26th anniversary of the opening of the Briton Ferry Ironworks, which fell on Whit Monday, was commemorated by an interesting ceremony. On that day the employees, some 600 in all, presented Mr. Davey, the manager, with a silver centre-piece and a valuable drawing-room clock as a token of their estimation of him.

There is no improvement to be reported in regard to the state of the Tin-Plate Trade. Orders continue to come in slowly, makers declining to make large reductions in quotations, and buyers will not, therefore, give out contracts with anything like freedom.

Compared with other weeks the amount of business transacted in connection with the Coal Trade during the present week has been but small, the colliers having deserted their places of working to go pleasure seeking. There is a good demand, however, for steam coals, and prices are firm. Reports from some quarters continue to predict a falling off in the demand for steam qualities, as well as for house coals, but there is as yet but a slight diminution of activity. House coals, as a matter of course, are in less request.

Strikes and rumours of strikes continue to reach us from various parts of the district. The night-working colliers of the Aberdare district are still agitating for six days' wages for five night turns a week. In the Rhondda Valley and other districts the colliers who work at night have for years been paid a full week's wages for five night turns per week, and the Aberdare colliers cannot see why they should not be paid on the same scale. The colliery proprietors object, however, to the course, but offer the men an advance of 3d. per day instead, which offer the men decline with no little show of indignation.

The colliers employed at the Rhymney Iron Company's Collieries, at Tirphil, are out on strike because the company have proposed an arrangement for the adoption of the nine-hour system which the men will not agree to. The men employed at the Powell's Llantwit Colliery have threatened to strike unless the system of working five night turns a week, and six days' pay for the same, be adopted The copper smelters in the Swansea district struck work for an advance in the rate of wages of 35 per cent. The employers resisted such an enormous demand. The men have returned to work at advances varying from 10 to 20 per cent.

In reference to the Cardiff and Swansea Smokeless Steam Coal Company (Limited) the *South Wales Evening Telegram* says—"This undertaking has been successfully floated, the number of applications having far exceeded expectations. The allotment is expected to take place on Saturday or Monday next. The company is one of the largest coal undertakings placed upon the market, and the whole of the arrangements connected with its promotion were entrusted to Mr. H. Russell Evans, Newport. The latest quotation for shares is 3 to 3¼ prem."

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

June 5.—There has been but little doing during the week at either the ironworks or collieries in either Derbyshire or Yorkshire, so that there is really nothing to communicate as to the actual state of trade. However, although the men have scarcely resumed work, we may say that business is good in all that relates to the production of plain and manufactured iron, as well as in Bessemer rails and forgings. The coal trade has undergone but little change, although the stoppage of work has led to a large number of wagons being at most of the pits ready for loading next week at least. The demand for coal in London is rather quiet, owing in some measure to the prices being such as to keep merchants from taking more than is necessary for immediate requirements. Steam coal is in rather better request, but prices again keep back orders. On Wednesday afternoon there was a meeting of the South Yorkshire Steam Coalowners' Association at the King's Head, Barnsley, but little actual business besides the discussion of the state of trade was done. It was understood that Earl Fitzwilliam's men met to-day at Elsecar, in front of his mansion, Wentworth-Woodhouse, and, it is said, having amply apologised will resume work at once. It appears that, amongst other complaints, they wished to have the coal supplied to them in a better state than they sent it up from the pit themselves, so that the public were supposed to have what they actually refused, although paid for it as good marketable coal. However, having seen their error, and apologised, the matter, it is believed, is now looked over.

At Messrs. Crippin's Bryn Hall Colliery, after the accident on Saturday, an extraordinary scene took place on the pit bank. The

head fireman, Arkwright, had several times descended the pit, and he was again about to enter the hoppett to be lowered when his wife made her appearance, and strongly objected to his risking his life another time. As her remonstrances were of no avail she seized her husband—by no means a lightly-built man—and actually carried him away. Early in the night Mr. Bell, the Assistant-Inspector, and Mr. Peter Higson, jun., penetrated the south side of the workings, and there found a smouldering but growing fire, which was, in all probability, the cause of the smoke in the upcast. An "Extincteur," which had been obtained from the adjacent collieries of Messrs. Pearson and Knowles, was sent down, the fire was quickly extinguished, and the subsequent explorations were conducted in comparative safety.

COAL-CUTTING AND WEIGHING MACHINES AT THE WIGAN EXHIBITION.—At an exhibition in the Wigan district it is only natural that a prominent place should be given to objects in connection with the getting of coal, and no less than four different coal-cutting machines are exhibited. Gillott and Copley exhibit a patent rotary coal-cutting machine, which is worked by compressed air, but it does not find much favour amongst the colliery proprietors who have seen it, as the machinery is too bulky to permit of its being worked in a very narrow seam. Head and Simpson exhibit two self-acting coal-cutting machines for right or left hand work, adapted for 18-inch seams and upwards. In one of these machines a new feature is introduced by a retort which heats the air, thus increasing the pressure, and altogether they created a favourable impression. Winstanley's machine received the most attention, and its general compactness was much admired. To meet the requirements of the weighing clauses of the new Mines Regulation Act, Messrs. Henry Pooley and Son, of Manchester, have invented a patent self-indicating coal-weighing machine. The tub of coal is run on to a turn-table, and instantly the weight of coal is indicated on a dial, and the weight of the tub by a steelyard. The Wigan Coal and Iron Company have adopted this machine for their collieries, and it appears to meet the requirements of coalowners under the new state of things. Amongst the attractions at the Exhibition, one of the most interesting, and certainly the most prominent, is a pyramid formed of coal, contributed by the colliery proprietors in the neighbourhood. The pile, which consists of about 250 tons of coal, is nearly 30 ft. high, and 8 ft. across each side of the base. Some of the blocks weigh over 2 tons, and the average value of the coal at the present market price is about 16s. per ton at the pit's mouth.

PRACTICAL MINING—EXPLOSIVES.

In the course of the Official Investigation on behalf of the United States Government, conducted under the superintendence of Dr. R. W. RAYMOND, some very valuable and interesting information concerning the mechanical appliances and materials in use amongst the miners in the Pacific States and Territories, was collected by Prof. W. P. BLAKE,* and explosives naturally received a large amount of attention. The professor commences with an interesting sketch of the use of explosives in general, first quoting Prof. Warington Smyth's observations that nothing is more surprising, considering how early gunpowder was invented and used for the purpose of piercing and shattering the bodies of men, that so great a length of time should have elapsed before its application to the purpose of blasting rocks in mining. The discovery of gunpowder for warlike purposes took place in 1834, but it was not generally introduced into mining until the last century. Its use for mining purposes is supposed to have been first proposed at Freiberg by Martin Weigal in 1613, but the idea met with little countenance, and it was not till 1631 that it began to be generally employed throughout Saxony, the Hartz, and North Germany. The practice was first adopted in England in 1670 at the Ecton Mines, North Staffordshire; and Mr. Blake adds that even so late as 1862 gunpowder had not been introduced in mining in Japan, and it was used there for the first time by Mr. Pumpelly and himself, acting in the capacity of mining engineers to the Japanese Government. Up to that time the miners of Nipon and Jesso had cut their way through the rocks by means of the pick and gad, aided sometimes by fire, and they were greatly astonished when they saw the hard rock at the end of a drift (abandoned by them because it was too hard to cut) thrown down by means of a few ounces of powder. The consumption of powder for mining purposes upon the Pacific Coast and in the mining territories has always been large. California is reported to exceed considerably 200,000 kegs annually; and the California Powder Company alone can turn out 640 kegs, of 25 lbs. each, daily. The materials for making powder are abundant and accessible in California, with the exception of nitre, which is to a great extent replaced by nitrate of soda from Peru. The peculiar dryness of the air in California for the greater part of the year permits this more deliquescent salt to be successfully used, and with proper precautions in the manufacture it makes excellent powder. A recent modification in the manufacture promises important results; glycerine is added to the grains in some way, not yet made known, and it is said to greatly increase the strength.

With regard to the new explosives recently attracting attention from engineers and miners, Prof. Blake refers to nitro-glycerine, dynamite, dualin, pyroxyline, xyloïdine, guncotton, Oliver's powder, chlorate of potash powder, &c., and carefully points out the relative merits of each. Nitro-glycerine was discovered in 1847 by Mr. Sobrero in the laboratory of Prof. Pelouze; but public attention was not directed to it as an explosive until the labours of Mr. Nobel, a Swedish mining engineer, were made known. This liquid is obtained by the action of concentrated nitric acid, or of a mixture of nitric acid, of 40° strength, and sulphuric acid of 66° upon glycerine it is formed like pyroxyline, and is, in fact, a trinitrate of glycerine. Pure nitro-glycerine does not appear to be liable to explode spontaneously, but if impure and acid it changes into a mixture of oxalic acid and glycerine, and may explode. Nitro-glycerine possesses about 13 times the power of gunpowder when volumes are compared, and nitro-glycerine in one bore-hole does the work of powder in 10. But the sad experience with this dreadful explosive has been such as to prevent its general introduction in mining. The accidents, showing the impossibility of controlling this agent of such wonderful power, led to the introduction of a modification of it in the mixture now known as dynamite, which is formed by mingling nitro-glycerine with infusorial earth, and it resembles moist sawdust in appearance. The consumption of it in the Pacific States is gradually increasing. In using dynamite the charge can either be tamped with water or it can be exploded without tamping. Considering the slight advantage of any other than water tamping, the time taken to apply it, the danger of disturbing or exploding the cap, and the inconvenience of priming in case of miss-fire, it is better not to use it. It is considered that nearly double the work can be performed in a given space; that the consumption of steel, hammers, and candles is about one-half; that the width of the drifts or stopes is only about one-half, requiring so much less material to be removed or hosted from the mine; that the mining timbers are shorter; that the ore raised is so broken that it requires less spalling for the mill; and that the progress of the mine is expedited at least 40 per cent., and in wet mines fully 50 per cent. or more.

Dualin, another powerful and explosive compound recently introduced in the United States, is a mixture of nitro-glycerine and nitrogenised cellulose. It appears to correspond more nearly with lithofracteur and Horsley's powder than with dynamite, and is claimed to possess many advantages over both dynamite and nitro-glycerine. It is very cheaply manufactured, costing less to the consumer than either nitro-glycerine or dynamite. It is made in 6° of strength, varying from four times to fifteen times the power of gunpowder, so as to be applicable, under the best economic conditions, to rocks, &c., of various hardness. Dualin will if lighted in the open air burn without exploding, but if confined may be made to explode in the same way as ordinary powder. It is not sensitive to concussion, will not decompose by itself nor cake or pack together, and may be readily filled into cartridges or blast-holes, requiring no other than water tamping. It may be stored in a warm, cold, dry, or damp place, and the advantages claimed for it are that it may be stored, transported, manipulated, and applied with less risk than common powder; that it may be used in cold weather without first requiring warming, like nitro-glycerine and dynamite; that its explosion does not develope any noxious gases; that the effect of a dualin explosion is to tear and rend the material less than to pulverise it (as is the case with nitro-glycerine) when applied to mining and blasting operations in coal and rock; that dualin when confined does not necessitate the application of an exploder, but may be exploded by a blasting fuse like common powder; that its great want of sensitiveness to concussion renders it a suitable material for the bursting charge of shells; and that it may be stored for long periods or subjected for days to the action of water without losing any of its strength.

After brief reference to pyroxyline, xyloïdine, and guncotton, Mr. Blake refers to Oliver's powder, in the composition of which the principal difference as compared with other powders is the substitution of peat for charcoal, and this, together with the method of manufacture, produces an article which it is claimed has been proved 20 to 30 per cent. stronger than any other powder now in use in the coal region. An interesting history of the explosion of charges by electricity is given, and in subsequent portions of the book, which contains throughout much useful information, boring and excavating machinery; arrangements for transportation, ventilation, &c.; crushing and grinding machinery; and separation and concentration machinery are fully referred to, so that the volume will prove extremely valuable to miners in the Western States.

* "Notices of Mining Machinery and Various Mechanical Appliances in Use chiefly in the Pacific States and Territories for Mining, Raising, and Working Ores, with comparative notices of foreign apparatus for similar purposes." By WILLIAM P. BLAKE. New Haven, Conn.: Charles C. Chatfield and Co.

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE CORNISH TICKETINGS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1873.

Mine.	Tons.	Amount.
South Caradon	2915	£23,032 7 6
Devon Great Consols	6296	18,654 18 0
Glasgow Caradon	1621	9,165 6 6
Marke Valley	2055	7,797 11 0
West Seton	1370	7,366 17 0
South Crofty	1867	6,240 14 6
East Caradon	1130	5,780 4 0
Hingston Down	1770	5,341 5 6
Brookwood	961	5,089 13 0
Melianear	1297	5,058 16 6
West Tolgus	1195	5,052 1 0
East Pool	1134	3,715 11 0
Crenver and Abraham	632	3,192 17 0
West Basset	319	2,833 17 6
Carn Brea	705	2,796 3 6
Phœnix	540	2,390 7 0
Gawton	788	2,133 18 0
Bedford United	668	2,128 16 6
Wheal Basset	224	1,861 18 6
South Carn Brea	227	1,672 15 6
Wheal Seton	339	1,424 16 0
Prince of Wales	287	1,398 16 6
Craddock Moor	274	1,269 15 0
West Caradon	330	1,185 1 0
West Maria and Fortescue	395	1,166 4 6
Gunnislake (Clitters)	356	949 4 6
Wheal Friendship	241	793 8 0
East Seton	146	736 7 0
Carn Camborne	200	670 14 0
Wheal Buller	77	668 12 6
Wheal Russell	264	652 8 0
Wheal Crebor	197	643 7 0
Belstone	80	575 15 6
East Grenville	132	522 19 6
New Rosewarne	50	491 5 0
Treffry's Regulus	30	487 10 0
Botallack	30	467 15 0
New Dolcoath	75	410 6 0
South Dolcoath	81	406 16 0
North Rosewarne	28	361 18 0
Poldice	105	337 15 0
Pennance	56	299 19 0
New Pembroke	66	288 9 0
Wheal Damsel United	78	266 17 0
Bampfylde	58	264 2 0
North Crofty	50	244 13 0
South Frances	49	239 14 0
Levant	42	182 2 0
St. Ives Consols	25	180 0 0
Dolcoath	40	176 16 0
Wheal Jewell	56	147 9 0
Florence and Tonkin	60	136 10 0
Treven	15	88 2 6
Wheal Grenville	15	81 7 0
West Gorland	10	77 7 6
North Roskear	12	61 4 0
New Wheal Lovell	22	58 0 0
Buckingham's Ore	17	34 2 6
East Basset	20	27 10 0
Creeg[illegible]sse	9	25 17 6
South Tolcarne	10	25 10 0
Pengelly's Ore	6	21 18 0
East Rosewarne	4	15 12 0
Virtuous Lady	4	12 10 0
Wheal Comford	3	12 7 6

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mine.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	4041	£17,559 12 3
P. Grenfell and Sons	2368	13,217 4 6
Neville, Druce, and Co.	6431	24,136 16 11
Williams, Foster, and Co.	7281	45,149 4 6
Mason and Elkington	5233	19,085 6 7
Copper Miners' Company	481	1,529 13 0
Charles Lambert	2173	6,580 2 8
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	3970	12,695 18 7
Total	32,118	£140,053 19 0

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE SWANSEA TICKETINGS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1873.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
BRITISH.		
Berehaven	1457	£ 9,373 16 6
Knockmahon	1002	6,026 9 6
Fursdon	525	2,216 5 0
Ballycummisk	339	1,956 1 0
Bampfylde	131	670 0 0
Cappagh	24	296 3 0
Cloncurry	5	152 5 0
Coosheen	14	88 4 0
Total	3497	£20,779 4 0
COLONIAL.		
Cape	4566	£117,095 3 0
Union	1625	6,837 0 6
Concordia	53	1,672 12 0
Total	6244	£125,404 15 6
FOREIGN.		
Mammoth Copperopolis	253	£ 4,673 10 0
Del Soto	417	3,643 11 0
Sobral	229	1,946 13 0
Italian	152	1,605 10 0
Libiola	105	847 17 6
Spanish	68	664 14 0
Telhadella	16	132 0 0
Total	1240	£13,513 15 6

RECAPITULATION.

British	3497	£20,779 4 0
Colonial	6244	125,404 15 6
Foreign	1240	13,513 15 6
Sundries	1496	15,987 5 6
Total	12,477	£175,685 0 6

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	795	£ 6,928 17 0
P. Grenfell and Sons	1326	15,797 0 0
Neville, Druce, and Co.	1906	21,453 18 0
Vivian and Sons	1897	19,041 0 2
Williams, Foster, and Co.	2266	40,975 19 1
British and Foreign Copper Company	708	19,733 13 6
Mason and Elkington	590	8,618 17 0
Charles Lambert	1661	22,761 11 8
Ravenhead Copper Company	168	4,019 14 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	643	10,847 4 7
Landore Copper Company	487	5,487 2 6
Total	12,477	£175,685 0 6

VALUABLE COLLIERY, COAL FIELD, AND FARM, AT DRONFIELD, NEAR SHEFFIELD.

MESSRS. DAVIS AND SHOESMITH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Victoria Hotel, in Sheffield, on Wednesday, the 11th day of June, 1873, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced:— LOT I.

THE BLACK SHALE SEAM OF COAL under and within about 80 acres of land, situate at Dronfield, near Sheffield.

A term of 30 years will be allowed for getting the coal, and the purchase-money may be paid by instalments, in the proportion of four acres yearly under Stubley Farm and two acres under Cecil's, unless a greater quantity of either or each shall be got in any one year, and in that case the instalment will be augmented in proportion. The purchaser will be required to purchase the steam-engine, coke ovens, machinery, and colliery plant, and other effects of the subsisting colliery adjoining the coal now offered for sale (at the price of £1278 8s. 10d.), the valuation made by Mr. John Thomas Woodhouse, Mineral Engineer, Derby.

LOT II.

All that capital FREEHOLD FARM, called "STUBLEY," with the farmhouse, barn, cow-house for 18 head of cattle, stable, stack-yard, cart-shed, pig-cotes, and other buildings. And all those several CLOSES of ARABLE and PASTURE LAND, containing together about 40 acres, occupied by Joseph Creswick as tenant. And also SEVEN COTTAGES (now occupied as six) erected thereon, with the gardens, outbuildings, and other conveniences.

Plans and particulars, and catalogues of colliery plant, may be obtained from the Auctioneers; or at the offices of Messrs. WAVELL and Co., Solicitors, Halifax; Messrs. WATSON and ESAM, Solicitors, Sheffield; Messrs. EMMET and SON, 14, Bloomsbury-square, London; Messrs. DOBINSON and GEARE, 59, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or Messrs. W. and B. WAKE, Solicitors, Sheffield.

Dated 31st May, 1873. JOHN WM. HAWKINS, Chief Clerk.

BY MESSRS. DAVENPORT, GERMAN, AND ALLEN.

SEALE PASTURES, LEICESTERSHIRE.

HIGHLY VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as the "SEALE PASTURES," situate in the centre of the newly-discovered coal district, in the PARISH of SEAL, in the COUNTY of LEICESTER.

MESSRS. DAVENPORT, GERMAN, AND ALLEN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, in One Lot, at the Royal Hotel, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on MONDAY, 23d June, 1873, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon punctually, subject to conditions to be then produced, all that VERY DESIRABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as

"SEALE PASTURES,"

With the RESIDENCE, BAILIFF'S HOUSE, BUILDINGS, and ERECTIONS thereon, and 98 A. 1 R. 14 P. of HIGHLY VALUABLE LAND, lying together in a ring fence, with all the MINERALS lying thereunder.

The estate, which is well timbered, is admirably situated either for residential or agricultural purposes, and possessing extensive frontages to two good roads: it is also very eligible for building sites. Early possession can be given.

Seale Pastures is bounded by the estates of Sir Mylles Cave, Bart., Sir George Heveni, Bart., N. C. Curzon, Esq., W. E. Robertson, Esq., Major Mowbray, and others, and is also in the midst of a good hunting country, being close to "Crickett's Inn," a meet of the Atherstone hounds.

The estate is situate on the Burton and Bosworth old turnpike-road, seven miles from Burton-on-Trent, five miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and in close proximity to the Ashby and Nuneaton Railway; it is also within three miles of Moira station on the Burton and Leicester line.

F. W. Hewett, Esq., or the bailiff on the farm, will show the property.

Lithographed plans and particulars will shortly be ready, and in the meantime any information may be obtained on application to Messrs. HUME and BIRD, solicitors, 10, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; to the Auctioneers, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Mr. J. T. WOODHOUSE, civil and mining engineer, Midland-road, Derby; or to Mr. SHAW, land agent, College-place, Derby.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD LANDED AND MINERAL PROPERTY, known as

THE WASSELL GROVE ESTATE,

Situated in the parishes of HAGLEY and HALES OWEN; and COPYHOLD LANDS, in the township of LUTLEY, containing in area upwards of FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, with the excellent FAMILY RESIDENCE, known as

WASSELL GROVE,

With capital STABLING and BUILDINGS, FARM HOUSES, HOMESTEADS, and COTTAGES; also, FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, consisting of LAND and HOUSES, in the villages of HAGLEY and PEDMORE.

MESSRS. CHESSHIRE AND GIBSON have pleasure in announcing that they have received instructions from the Owners to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 7th of August next, at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, New-street, Birmingham, at Four for Five o'clock in the afternoon, and in Lots which will be then set forth—the above IMPORTANT, EXTENSIVE, and VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

The ESTATE lies nearly in a ring fence, and has a frontage to the Birmingham and Hagley turnpike-road of upwards of three-quarters of a mile, and is bounded and intersected by roads leading therefrom to Careless Green and Stourbridge; is within one mile of Hagley, and about the same distance from Stourbridge.

The Estate is situated in a most important Mineral and Manufacturing District, and Mines of Coal and other Minerals, and rich Beds of Fire-clay exist under a large portion, if not under the whole, of the Estate.

Plans and particulars will be issued in due course; in the meantime further information may be obtained of Messrs. SHUM, CROSSMAN, and CROSSMAN, Solicitors, 3, King's road, Bedford-row, London; of Messrs. GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE, and Co., Solicitors, 1, Bedford-row, London; or of the Auctioneers, Messrs. CHESSHIRE and GIBSON, Land Agents and Auctioneers, 93, New-street, Birmingham.

COLEORTON COLLIERY COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. DAVENPORT, GERMAN, AND ALLEN are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, June 24, 1873, in consequence of the termination of the Coleorton Colliery Company's lease,

FOUR HORIZONTAL high-pressure STEAM ENGINES, FIVE BOILERS, FOUR POOLEY'S WEIGHING MACHINES, large quantity of SCRAP IRON, 68 tons of pit and railway rails, pit wheels, pit frames, 200 pit tubs, and a variety of COLIERY PLANT.

Further particulars will be given in next week's paper, and descriptive catalogues may be had ten days prior to sale from GEO. LEWIS, Esq., Mining Engineer, Coleorton, and Imperial Chambers, Derby; and from the Auctioneers, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

SALE OF VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS AT ROCHE, ST. AUSTELL.

MR. SPRY, of LISKEARD, WILL SELL, in Lots, on the Mine, the WHOLE of the PLANT and MATERIALS on

BELOWDA BEACON TIN MINE,

Comprising, among other Lots, a 30 inch rotary PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ton BOILER, STAMPS, STAMPS AXLE, and PITWORK, all in first-class condition.

Particulars may be had of the Auctioneer. The sale will take place on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at Two o'clock.—Dated June 4, 1873.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD IRONWORKS,

BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFORDSHIRE.

TO BE SHORTLY OFFERED BY AUCTION, the BRIERLEY HILL and NINE LOCKS IRONWORKS, belonging to the New British Iron Company, and now in full work, situated on the Birmingham Canal, at the top of the Nine Locks, Brierley Hill, to which there is a very large frontage.

They consist of THREE POWERFUL ENGINES, FIVE ROLLING MILLS, and TWO FORGES, MANAGER'S HOUSE, OFFICES, &c., with a surface area of about 5¼ acres.

It is intended to offer the land and erections in one or two lots, independently of the engines and machinery, which the purchaser will have the option of taking at a valuation.

The premises are well suited for a cable work, or any other large manufacturing purpose.

There is a good supply of coal in the immediate neighbourhood.

Particulars may be had of Messrs. FRESHFIELD, Solicitors, 5, Bank-buildings, London; Messrs. HOMFRAY and HOLBERTON, Solicitors, Brierley Hill; or Mr. JOHN BATEMAN, Auctioneer, Dudley.

COLLIERY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of "Garforth v. Rogers," with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon, by Mr. JOHN BUCKLEY KYNDER the person appointed by the said Judge, at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June, at Four in the afternoon, in One Lot, a valuable LEASEHOLD COLLIERY, situate at Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster, known as

THE LORDSFIELD COLLIERY,

With the MACHINERY, PLANT, and other Property thereon and connected therewith, held for a term of years expiring on the 1st June, 1881.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had gratis of Messrs. BELFRAGE and MIDDLETON, solicitors, 36, Bedford-row, London; of Messrs. BOWER and COTTON, solicitors, 48, Chancery-lane, London; of Mr. JACOB HIGSON, mining and civil engineer, 98, Albert-square, Manchester; of Mr. JOHN BUCKLEY KYNDER, of Dunkinfield, auctioneer; and at the place of sale.

JOSHUA BIRD ALLEN, Chief Clerk.

BELGRAVE and MIDDLETON, 36, Bedford-row, London.

Dated this day of May, 1873.

LEAD AND BARYTES MINES.

FOR DISPOSAL, BY PRIVATE TREATY, one of the MOST EXTENSIVE BARYTES MINES in SHROPSHIRE. The mines, with but very little work and attention, have for years past yielded, and are now yielding, good and steady profit, and almost any quantity of barytes can be regularly obtained. It is affirmed by reliable authorities that the many lodes must in depth prove to be as rich, if not richer, than any of the most celebrated lead veins in the Shropshire district. Lead can be at once returned.

The undertaking would be of considerable magnitude, and would form a most exceptional and valuable subject for a public company.

The reason for the disposal of these mines, which may be absolutely termed real property, will be found eminently satisfactory.

Gentlemen of capital only are requested to reply.

Address, "J. P." care of Mr. Thomas, Stationer, New London street, E.C.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST BOTTLE HILL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Petition for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 30th day of May last, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by Walter Stewart Hutton and William Wright Macdonald, both of Leeds, in the county of York, machine makers, carrying on business under the style or firm of "Hutton and Macdonald," creditors of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden at No. 3, Onslow-square, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, on Monday, the 16th day of June instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same from the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Thursday, the 12th day of June instant, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro

(Agents for Messrs. Flower and Nussey, 1 and 2, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London (Petitioners' Solicitor).

Dated Truro, the 2nd day of June, 1873.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the OKEL TOR MINE COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, who have not received notice from the Official Liquidator of the said Company that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby required to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Monday, the 16th day of June instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or in default thereof they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Official Liquidator's notice) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations. FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 4th June, 1873.

In the Chancery of Lancaster—Liverpool District.

SHARE OF THE RADCLIFFE COLLIERY.

BY MR. THOMAS ACTON, unless previously disposed of by private contract, pursuant to an Order of the above Court, made in a Cause "Crippin *v.* Goodier," at the Clarence Hotel, Spring-gardens, in the City of Manchester, on Tuesday, the 24th day of June, 1873, at Four for Five o'clock prompt, before the District Registrar, subject to conditions of sale,

ALL that ONE FOURTH SHARE of the trustees of Henry Hall in the partnership concern of Knowles and Hall, of the RADCLIFFE COLLIERY, and in the PROPERTY, ESTATE, and EFFECTS of the partnership concern.

The colliery is worked under leases, the particulars of which are as follows:—Lease from Mrs. Mary Bealey to Messrs. Knowles for a term of 40 years, from 1st May, 1852, at a minimum rent of £450 per annum, with an acreage rent of £150 per foot per Cheshire acre, and a way-leave or landage rent of 1d. per ton of the coal under 16 acres 1 rood 17 perches in Radcliffe, in the county of Lancaster. Lease from the Earl of Wilton to Messrs. Knowles and Crippin, for 21 years, from 30th September, 1853, with right of renewal of the BANK TOP and GREEN LANE COLLIERIES, in Radcliffe aforesaid, at minimum rents amounting to £3000 per annum, with an acreage rent of £130 per foot per Cheshire acre for the Bank Top Colliery and £110 per foot per Cheshire acre for the Green Lane Colliery, with right of renewal agreement from the Earl of Derby to Messrs. Knowles and Crippin for ten years, from 25th March, 1848, at a minimum rent of £100 and an acreage rent of £420 per foot per Cheshire acre of the land.

The partnership property also comprises TWO HOUSES, TWELVE COTTAGES, and an office, erected upon 1400 yards of land in Water-lane, Radcliffe, held under the Earl of Wilton for a term of 999 years, from the 24th March, 1847, at a rent of £8 17s. 6d. per annum.

There are a large number of rails, railway wagons, and other loose materials belonging to the partnership.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had (gratis) at the Chancery Offices, Cross-street chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; at the Chancery Offices, Municipal-buildings, Dale-street, Liverpool; from the Auctioneer, Princess street, Manchester; Messrs. TAYLOR, KIRKMAN, and COLLEY, 8, John Dalton-street, Manchester; Messrs. GRUNDY and KERSHAW, Booth-street, Manchester; Mr. A. S. MATHER, Harrington-street, Liverpool; and Messrs. SLATER, HEELIS, and Co., 75, Princess-street, Manchester.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

RHYTALOG SILVER LEAD MINE,

Twelve miles from Llandovery, and ten from Tregaron.

MESSRS. J. and E. WILLIAMS have received instructions to dispose by PUBLIC SALE, on WEDNESDAY, June 11th, 1873, in one Lot or Lots to suit purchasers, as a going concern, the whole of the valuable

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS,

Now standing or being upon the Rhytalog Silver and Lead Mine, in the parish of Llanddewibrefi, Cardiganshire, together with the leases or setts under which the said, and that adjoining of the East Rhytalog Mine are being worked, the MACHINERY and MATERIALS, consisting of wheel, 26 ft. diameter, 2 ft. wide, with crank and pin adapted for 4, 5, or 6 ft. stroke, with stools, brasses, &c., complete; American balk frame, for wheel pit, 8 by 16; lift, 22 fms. complete with 8 in. pumps 4 in. by 9 ft. working barrel, win-bore, door piece 4 ft. long with seatings, clacks, boxes, prongs, &c.; 5 in. pumps 20 fms. 4 in. working 9 ft. long with door piece, windbore, boxes, prongs, seatings, &c., complete; pump rods, 40 fm. 1 in. diam.; iron rods, 120 fm. 1½ in. diameter with joints, pins, &c., used as travelling rods; balance bob, stools, brasses, &c., complete; skip road, 45 fm. 4 in. by 5 with bobs, stays, &c.; iron stave ladders, 20 fms.; cast steel borers, cast steel hammers, picks, shovels, &c., about 3 cwt.; horse whim, with spring beam complete; shaft tackles (2), one 25 ft., one 16 ft. high, with pulleys, stays, &c.; wire rope, 70 fms. 1 diameter; timber, new and old, large quantity (several hundred feet); set of double and treble blocks, to carry ½ in. chain; ¾ in. chain, 100 fms.; jigging hutch, brake and screws complete; picking table; strips (2) 18 ft. long; good launders, 20 fms. 18 in. wide, 9 in. deep; wheel and hand barrows, ten; galvanised iron shop, 18 ft. by 22 ft.; pair of bellows, 32 in. anvil, vice, smith tools; wood shed, 14 ft. by 10 ft.; carpenter's bench, pit-saw, 2 hand saws; crab winch, double acting; lead ore, several tons (say) four-fifth part prepared for cleaning.

AGENT'S HOUSE—Feather bed, bolster and pillows, flock bed with bolster, &c., blankets, sheets, &c., to match, two wooden bedsteads, two good tables, three chairs, &c.; various small articles.

IN COTTAGES—Six good wooden bedsteads, two iron skips, one dozen iron wheels, bolts, spurs, a quantity of new iron, grindstone, and about 100 lbs. of blasting powder.

An agent's house and two substantial cottages have recently been erected at the mine. The whole is worthy the attention of capitalists.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, Llandovery; or to Mr. FREDK. HARPER, Accountant, 18, Coleman-street, E.C.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

May 20, 1873.

IN LIQUIDATION.

THE EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD WORKS OF THE THAMES PLATE GLASS COMPANY (LIMITED), AT BLACKWALL, ABOUT SIX ACRES IN EXTENT, WITH POSSESSION.

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, AND CO. are instructed by the Liquidator, with the concurrence of the Mortgagee, TO SELL BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse yard, on Monday, June 30, at Two precisely, in One Lot, the extensive FREEHOLD WORKS of the

THAMES PLATE GLASS COMPANY (LIMITED),

At Blackwall, near London, occupying a promontory of land about 6A. 0R. 11P. in extent on Bow Creek, close to the River Thames, having a waterside frontage of about 1720 feet, together with the very substantial BUILDINGS, KILNS, and FURNACES erected thereon, and costly machinery, involving an outlay of many thousands of pounds.

The buildings include two large casting-halls with 39 annealing kilns, melting-house with a 20-pot gas furnace, and two 16-pot furnaces with four cones, three steam smoothing rooms with 22 smoothing machines, three spacious polishing shops with 20 polishing benches, three grinding shops with 20 pairs of grinding benches, steam-engine house with two 70-horse power nominal beam steam engines and one 60-horse power nominal ditto; boiler-house with three Galloway's tubular boilers, 7 feet diameter 27 feet long; a ditto, 8 feet diameter 15 feet long; and two other boilers; pot-room heated with hot water pipes, pot annealing arches, clay mill, emery mills, with edge runners and washing cylinders, plaster rooms with four drying kilns, sand room, mixing room, chalk drying room, cullet house, large coal stores with tram-rail to landing stage, and steam hoist, gas house with gasometer, fitting shop, carpenters', plumbers', and smiths' shops, cutting and packing rooms, stores, three chimney shafts, offices for clerks and manager, manager's dwelling house with garden and two cottages. In front of the wharf a bed has been made for a vessel of 400 tons to lie and load alongside. There are also three beds for barges. It is proposed to include the whole of the fixed plant and machinery in the purchase.

The works are in full operation, and are capable of finishing 12,000 feet of polished glass per week, and at a moderate outlay they could be extended to finish 20,000 feet per week. They are the only plate glass works in the neighbourhood of London, and have a very old and extensive connection. There is also a constant and growing demand for plate glass, and a ready sale for all that can be produced.

May be viewed till the sale by orders only, to be obtained of the auctioneers.

Particulars, with schedules of the fixed plant and machinery and plans are in preparation, and, when ready, may be had of HENRY BROWN, Esq., the Liquidator, 7, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.; of Messrs. SYMPSON and WARNER, Solicitors, 7, Golden square, W.; at the Mart; and of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, and Co., 11, Billiter-square, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, TWO 11 tons and ONE 9 tons CORNISH BOILERS, with 7 ft. diameter shells, tubes 3 ft. diameter. Open to a reasonable offer for the lot into trucks, or seperately, as may be agreed on.

Applications to be made to "E. B.," Engineer, Mr. Sandford's, Stationer, High-street, Shrewsbury.

MINING PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. MASON, SONS, AND KNIGHT are instructed to DISPOSE of the following PROPERIES, by PRIVATE TREATY:—

COLLIERY IN SOUTH WALES, 300 acres in extent. Royalty of 1s. per ton. This property is easily accessible from the whole of the Welsh railway system.

COAL FIELD IN YORKSHIRE. Lease for a term of years to be disposed of.

IRON MINE IN CORNWALL, within half-a-mile of railway, in direct communication for shipping. Royalty on ore, 1s. per ton. Mine is a going concern, and has every facility for shipping produce. Plans and reports to be seen at Messrs. MASON and KNIGHT's offices.

Also, SEVERAL OTHER PROPERTIES, of various descriptions, including TWO FOREIGN GOLD MINES.

For full particulars, apply to Messrs. MASON, SONS, and KNIGHT'S Offices, 18 New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

MINING MACHINERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED have FOR SALE a LARGE STOCK of SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, including Cornish PUMPING ENGINES, from 70 in. cylinder downwards; WINDING and STAMPING ENGINES; BOILERS, from 6 to 12 tons each; PITWORK, of all sizes; Cornish CRUSHERS; STAMPS AXLES; iron FLAT RODS, and other materials in general use in mines, &c. F. W. MICHELL AND CO.

East Carn Brea, Redruth, Cornwall.

VALUABLE IRON ORE MINE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT A MODERATE PRICE, and with EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT, a VALUABLE BROWN HEMATITE IRON ORE MINE, in CORNWALL, with easy access to a good shipping port, and in THOROUGH WORKING ORDER.

The mine is within about 300 yards from the railway, and by a small outlay a wire tramway can be erected, which will entirely do away with carting.

The mine is drained by an adit to a depth of between 30 and 40 fathoms, and there is a run of over a mile on the course of the lode.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPERTY are—

A PRACTICALLY INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF ORE, not only from the lode at present worked upon, but from a parallel lode, which is open for inspection.

No cost for cartage, and a railway carriage of only 1s. per ton.

A VERY LARGE ACREAGE, the property being over a square mile in extent.

For further particulars, apply to J. FLETCHER PAGEN, 10, Oxford Chambers, Lord-street, Liverpool.

FOR SALE, IN SWEDEN.—IRON MINES, as per investigation of DAVID FORBES, Esq., and known to be the largest in the world. The ores average 60 to 65 per cent. metallic iron. The railway run close to the mines.

IRON WORKS, combined with large forests and iron mines, all in complete and in working order.

COPPER WORKS, complete, with buildings, furnace, land, machinery, and copper mines, situated not far from the railway; large peat lands belonging to the same property, and with which can be combined a copper slate works, the materials far surpassing English slate.

EXTENSIVE COAL MINES, about 6000 acres, the coals being of fine quality, free of sulphur. The mines are situated close to shipping ports and railways.

SAW MILLS, with 150,000 acres of forests, with own shipping harbour, fine waterfalls, buildings, and necessary machinery included, in first-class working order.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. HENRY ATKINSON, 33, Wharf-road, City-road, London, N.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, ON LEASE, on a royalty, the MINERALS under about SIX HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, situate in the MIDLAND COUNTIES.

The estate is in the neighbourhood of extensive collieries, now being most successfully worked, and forms an excellent opportunity for private enterprise or a company.

A public railway runs through the property.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DOBINSON and GEARE, Solicitors, 57, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to Messrs. J. and W. J. DREWRY, Solicitors, Burton-upon-Trent.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

TO BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES, bordering on the London and North-Western Railway, and close to a shipping port. There are several shafts partially sunk, some requiring to be sunk still deeper, but operations stopped for want of capital. There are four seams of good house and steam coal proved in an area upwards of 400 acres of surface. Holder will sell the entire, including the present plant (not sufficiently powerful for sinking further) for £4000, but would prefer taking a PARTNER, who would advance the necessary capital for half profits, which in t he present state of the coal trade are almost fabulous.

Address, "Vulcan," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

LEAD MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, with immediate possession, the HUNSTANWORTH AND NEWBIGGIN ROYALTIES the former about 3534 acres and the latter 200 acres, or thereabouts.

The Hunstanworth Royalty adjoins the celebrated W.B. Lead Mines, and has for many years yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is undeveloped.

For particulars, apply to JOSEPH DODDS, Esq., M.P., No. 4, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London, S.W., and Stockton-on-Tees; or Mr. THOMAS J. BEWICK, C.E., No. 4, Queen-square, London, S.W., and Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

BICKFORD, VENNING, AND CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

IMPROVED SAFETY WATERPROOF BLASTING CARTRIDGES.

Specially adapted to the requirements of the Mines Regulation Act.

These cartridges are extensively used in Coal and Metalliferous Mines, Railway Tunnelling, Quarries, and for Submarine Blasting, both at home and abroad. They combine great explosive power with a saving of time, and almost absolute immunity from the danger to the operative incident to the use of loose powder.

Prices, and all other information, may be obtained at the offices,—

TUCKINGMILL, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL; or at

ADELPHI BANK CHAMBERS SOUTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

FOR MINING COMPANIES.

GOLD GETTING MACHINERY.

WALKER'S CELEBRATED STAMPS FOR CRUSHING QUARTZ, TIN, &c.; AMALGAMATORS, RETORTS, QUICKSILVER. Also, his Rotating Wool Press, and all other Machines for the Colonies.

12, JAMES STREET OLD STREET, E.C.

J. AND F. POOL,

WIRE WEAVERS,

MINE SIEVE AND STAMPS' GRATE MANUFACTURERS,

COPPER BOTTOM PERFORATORS,

WORKS AT

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BENNETTS' SAFETY FUSE WORKS,

ROSKEAR, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

BLASTING FUSE FOR MINING AND ENGINEERING PURPOSES,

Suitable for wet or dry ground, and effective in Tropical or Polar Climates.

W. BENNETTS, having had many years' experience as chief engineer with Messrs. Bickford, Smith, and Co., is now enabled to offer Fuse of every variety of his own manufacture, of best quality, and at moderate prices.

Price Lists and Sample Cards may be had on application at the above address.

LONDON OFFICE.—H. HUGHES, Esq., 85, GRACECHURCH STREET.

LOSS OF LIFE OR LIMB,

WITH THE CONSEQUENT

LOSS OF TIME AND MONEY,

CAUSED BY

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

PROVIDED FOR BY A POLICY OF THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

An annual payment of £3 to £6 5s. insures £1000 at death, or an allowance at the rate of £6 per week for injury.

£725,000 have been paid as compensation—

One out of every twelve Annual Policy Holders becoming a claimant each year.

For particulars, apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents or at the Offices,—

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

NOTICE TO THE MINING PUBLIC.

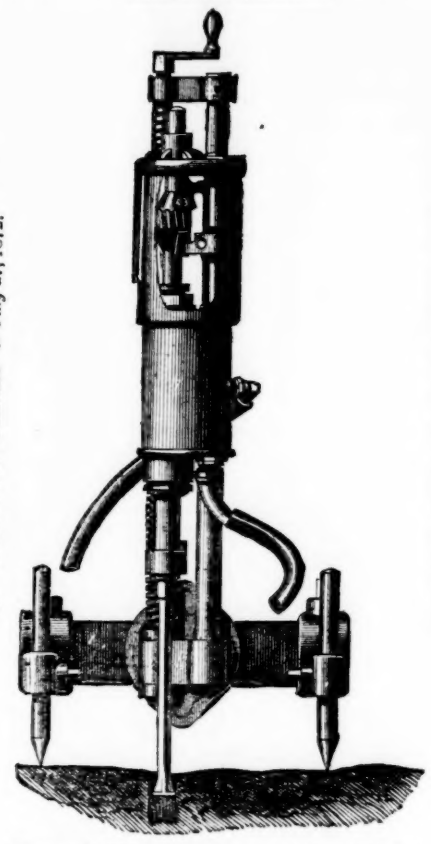
SPARGO'S "GUIDE TO INVESTMENTS" for the ensuing month will contain a Critical Epitome of Reports, Letters, and Articles published in *The West Briton*, *Mining Journal*, and *Mining World*; also a Practical Scrutiny of all Mining Transactions that have taken place on the Stock Exchange and the Open Market. Financial Operations throughout their entire range; Progressive Mines and their Prospects; the Dividend-paying Mines of Great Britain; The Origin of Mining, and its Lights and Shadows; Distorted Statements and Partial Views of *Quasi* Mining Authorities; Agents and their Clients; British and Foreign Mines—their Comparative Value; A Summary of Passing Events; Assays and Assayers.

Copies can be had on application at the MINING JOURNAL Office, Fleet-street, and at several libraries and book-stalls; WERTHEIMER, LEA, and Co., Printers, Finsbury-circus; and Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, Gresham House.

PARIS. ORDER OF THE CROWN OF PRUSSIA. FALMOUTH.

McKEAN'S ROCK DRILL,

FOR MINES, TUNNELS, QUARRIES, AND SUBMARINE WORK
500 *TO* 1000 *STROKES PER MINUTE*
(counted by mechanism).
PENETRATES GRANITE 6 TO 12 INCHES PER MINUTE.
MACHINES WARRANTED.



For full description, &c., see "ENGINEERING" of July 26, 1872, and "MINING JOURNAL" of July 27, 1872.

One of McKEAN'S ROCK DRILLS may be seen working in Aberdeen granite from One to Four o'clock daily at 42, Borough-road, S.E., London.

These machines are manufactured for McKean and Co. by
MESSRS. P. AND W. MACLELLAN, "CLUTHA IRONWORKS," GLASGOW;
MESSRS. VARRALL, ELWELL AND MIDDLETON, PARIS;
AND E. REMINGTON AND SONS, NEW YORK.

SMALL PORTABLE BOILERS, or AIR COMPRESSORS, furnished, if required; the latter with GIFFARD'S FRICTIONLESS VALVE PISTON.

McKEAN AND CO.,

ENGINEERS,
42, BOROUGH ROAD, S.E., LONDON,
AND 5, RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
Circulars sent free.

N.B.—McKEAN and Co. are sole agents for M. GIFFARD'S FRICTIONLESS VALVE PISTON, for Pumps, Air Compressors, &c., giving a larger percentage of yield than any other system.

JOHN BOURNE AND CO.,

ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,
66, MARK LANE, LONDON.
COMPOUND WINDING ENGINES,
Inexpensive, easily handled, and very economical in fuel.
COMPOUND ENGINES FOR ROLLING MILLS,
Without gearing and fly-wheel, and wholly exempt from break downs.
Pumping Engines, Blowing Engines, Steam Boilers, Hydraulic Machinery, Coal Washing Machines, Shearing Machines, Cranes, and all kinds of Apparatus required in Collieries and Ironworks.

McNIEL, MULLER, AND CO.,

39, MARKET STREET,
MANCHESTER,
SOLE AGENTS FOR { "S. B. HÆMATITE," "S. B. YORKSHIRE," "CLAY LANE," 'CLAY CROSS," } PIG IRON
AGENTS FOR JACKSON, GILL, AND CO., IMPERIAL IRONWORKS, NEAR MIDDLESBOROUGH;
DARLINGTON WAGON COMPANY, DARLINGTON.

SCOTCH, HÆMATITE, STAFFORDSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, FOREST OF DEAN, COLD BLAST AND REFINED PIG IRON, PUDDLED BARS AND BAR IRON, STEEL, SPELTER, TIN, COPPER, LEAD, SHEETS, ORES, BOLTS, NUTS, SPIKES, MANUFACTURED IRON, &c., &c.

SOLID DRAWN BRASS BOILER TUBES,

FOR LOCOMOTIVE AND MARINE BOILERS,
EITHER
MUNTZ'S OR GREEN'S PROCESS.
MUNTZ'S METAL COMPANY (LIMITED),
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J. WOOD ASTON AND CO., STOURBRIDGE

(WORKS AND OFFICES ADJOINING CRADLEY STATION),
Manufacturers of
CRANE, INCLINE, AND PIT CHAINS,
Also CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, and RIGGING CHAINS, IRON and STEEL SHOVELS, SPADES and FORKS, ANVILS, VICES, SCYTHES, HAY and CHAFF KNIVES, PICKS, HAMMERS, NAILS, RAILWAY and MINING TOOLS, FRYING PANS, BOWLS, LADLES, &c., &c.
Crab Winches, Pulley and Snatch Blocks, Screw and Lifting Jacks, Ship Knees, Forgings, and Use Iron of all descriptions.
STOURBRIDGE FIRE BRICKS AND CLAY.

ARTESIAN BORINGS,

For WATER SUPPLY to TOWNS, LAND IRRIGATION, and MINERAL EXPLORATIONS may be executed of any diameter, from 6 in. to 36 in., and to any depth to 2000 ft., by the
PATENT STEAM EARTH-BORING MACHINE OF
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MAKERS OF LARGE PUMPS AND PUMPING ENGINES,
Improved Valves and Taps for Water, Steam, Gas, &c. Pistons and Air-pump Buckets fitted with Patent Elastic Metallic Packing,
Of which 6967 have been made to March, 1873.
ENGINEERS and MACHINE MAKERS to CALICO PRINTERS, BLEACHERS, DYERS, and FINISHERS,
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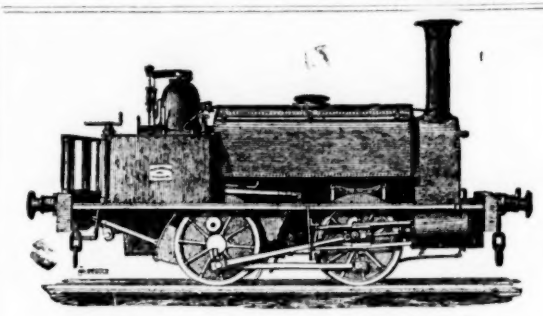
PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.



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FOR SALE OR HIRE.
HENRY HUGHES AND CO.
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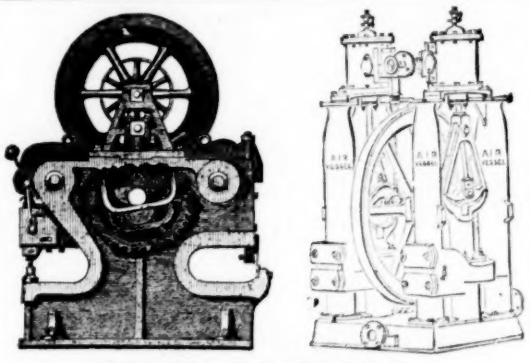

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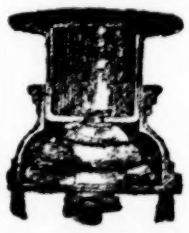
CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.



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FILES MARKED T. TURTON
EDGE TOOLS MARKED WM. GREAVES & SON
Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.
SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

CAPTAIN TREGAY'S
IMPROVED STAMP PATENT COFFER,
FOR STAMPING GOLD QUARTZ, TIN, AND OTHER ORES.
The grateway is extended, discharge doubly increased, and power economised.
May be inspected in full work, on application to Captain TREGAY, Redruth, Cornwall, who is PREPARED to TREAT for GRANTING LICENSES for its use, or to SUPPLY the MACHINES.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT,
PATENTEES.
(ESTABLISHED 1770.)
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES
from the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES,
SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE TARPAULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.
UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
CITY OFFICE, No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ORE-DRESSING MACHINERY.
SEPARATION TROMMELS, JIGGING MACHINES,—Continuous and automatic. CLASSIFIERS. SHAKING TABLES. BUDDLES. PERFORATED PLATES,—For Trommels, Jigging Sieves, and Stamps' Grates. SACH'S ROCK-DRILL,—As used at Altenberg, Commern, Saarbruck, and Musen.
For particulars, apply to—
MESSRS. KEMBER AND CO.
CLARENDON GROVE, DRUMMOND STREET, N.W., LONDON.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY FUSE,
FOR CONVEYING FIRE TO THE CHARGE IN BLASTING ROCKS, &c.
Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXPOSITION," held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869.

BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS AND ORIGINAL PATENTEES of SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM TWO SUCH SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

For Excellence and Practical Success of Engines

Represented by Model exhibited by this Firm.
HARVEY AND CO.,
ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
HAYLE, CORNWALL,
HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON,
AND 115, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.
SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.
SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,
IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION, AT MODERATE PRICES.
PUMPING ENGINES; WINDING ENGINES; STAMPING ENGINES; STEAM CAPSTANS; and CRUSHERS of various sizes. BOILERS, IRONWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for MINING PURPOSES.
THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS
May be SEEN AT WORK at HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, by previous application at either of the above addresses.

MINES REGULATION ACT.
STEMMERS, PRICKERS, CHARGERS, AND SCRAPERS,
Which have been tried and found to answer the purpose, are
MANUFACTURED BY
JAMES WHITFIELD,
OXFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

GIRDWOOD'S
PATENT RECIPROCATING CRUSHER
Is the SIMPLEST and BEST PULVERISER in existence. It will do BETTER WORK, and MORE OF IT, on same power than any other yet invented.
Apply for terms to GEORGE GREEN, Aberystwith; or to the patentee,
ROBERT GIRDWOOD, Edinburgh.
MAY BE SEEN AT WORK AT GREAT DARRENMINE, NEAR ABERYSTWITH.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS PREVENTED, AND CONSIDERABLE SAVING OF FUEL EFFECTED, by the use of the
NEW PATENT WATER PURIFIER,
Which renders the worst water as pure and soft as rain water, and makes it impossible for incrustation to fix on plates. Price 10½d. per gallon.
One gallon will purify 800 gallons of bad water. It only requires a tank or pond large enough to hold a supply of water for an hour or two before going into boiler.
Instructions, with a month's supply, sent on the full understanding that should it not effect a complete cure no money to be charged.
Address,—
CALLENDER AND MUNRO,
75, GREENDYKE STREET, GLASGOW.

THE DON LUBRICATING OIL
IS 40 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ORDINARY KINDS,
AND QUITE AS GOOD AND DURABLE.
It is absolutely free from the very common defect of gumming.
Mr. HEWLETT, of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, says:—"*I have used it for two years, and find it to answer exceedingly well for lubricating purposes.*"
Trials may be made at our risk.
AGENTS WANTED AT HOME AND ABROAD.
DUNCAN BROTHERS,
2. BLOMFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—		11 11 8	0 5 0	Apr. 1873
20000	Allt-y-Crib, l, Talybont*	2 0 0	2	1½ 2	0 0 6	0 0 6	Feb. 1873
5500	Blaen Caelan, s-l, Cardigan* (£4 sh.)	3 10 0	—		0 10 9	—	—
18000	Boscaswell Downs, t, c, St. Just*	3 0 0	2¼	2½ 2¾	0 5 6	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
200	Botallack, t, c, St. Just	91 5 0	—		619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
500	Bronfloyd, s-l, Cardigan*†	100 0 0	—	32½ 37½	110 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	3	2 3	2 8 6	0 4 0	Mar. 1873
3348	Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn	4 15 11	2½	2¾ 3	4 16 3	0 12 6	Oct. 1872
6400	Cashwell, l, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—		1 4 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
7500	Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb*	2 0 0	—		0 8 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1873
1000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan†	35 0 0	110	105 110	304 0 0	3 0 0	Apr. 1873
2450	Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan†	19 14 9	19	18 19	11 17 0	0 7 6	Jan. 1873
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock†*	0 2 0	6½	5 5½	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
656	Ding Dong, t, Gulval	49 14 6	—		7 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1870
4296	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	10 14 10	55	52½ 55	102 6 8	1 0 0	May 1873
10000	East Balleswidden, t, Sancreed*	1 0 0	2	1 1½	0 1 3	0 0 5	Feb. 1873
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer†	2 14 6	2¾	2½ 2¾	14 19 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
300	East Darren, l, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—		213 10 0	1 0 0	Apr. 1873
6400	East Pool, t, c, Illogan	0 9 9	12	9¼ 10	13 11 3	0 2 6	May 1873
5000	Exmouth, s-l, Christow	0 7 6	2	1½ 1⅝	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1873
2800	Foxdale, l, Isle of Man*†	25 0 0	—		80 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
3950	Gawton, c, Tavistock	3 10 6	2½	2 2½	0 13 0	0 5 0	May 1872
40000	Glasgow Cara., c* [30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.]		2	1¾ 2	0 3 10	0 3 0	Jan. 1873
15000	Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	17½	16½ 17½	16 1 0	0 10 0	June 1873
5908	Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston†	40 0 0	7	6 6¼	15 19 6	0 2 6	June 1872
6400	Green Hurth, l, Cumberland*	0 6 0	6	5 5½	0 16 0	0 4 0	May 1873
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c	5 2 0	—		0 2 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1870
1024	Herodsfoot, l, near Liskeard†	8 10 0	7	5 7	62 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
6000	Hingston Downs, c, Calstock †	6 4 0	7	6¼ 6¾	4 3 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
25000	Killaloe, sl, Tipperary	1 0 0	—		0 3 11½	0 0 6	Mar. 1873
6000	Killifreth, t, Chacewater	1 0 0	1	⅞	0 2 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1873
400	Lisburne, l, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—		556 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1873
2784	Lovell, t, Wendron	3 0 0	—		0 12 0	0 4 0	Apr. 1873
9000	Marke Valley, c, Caradon*	4 10 6	3	2¼ 2¾	7 13 0	0 2 6	July 1872
9000	Minera Mining Co., l, Wrexham*	5 0 0	—	20 22½	62 3 8	0 8 0	Feb. 1873
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, cl, c, l*	7 0 0	—	7 7¼	0 8 0	0 3 6	July 1872
6400	New Pembroke, t, c, Par Station	5 0 0	2	1½ 2	0 17 0	0 4 0	July 1872
12000	North Hendre, l, Wales	2 10 0	—		0 5 0	0 2 6	June 1872
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just	10 12 0	—		4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1872
5694	Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruth	8 2 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
5000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	3½	3 3½	2 18 6	0 3 0	May 1873
6000	Phœnix, t, c, Linkinhorne	4 3 4	—		39 19 10	0 4 0	Nov. 1872
1772	Polberro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—		1 12 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
2000	Poldice, t, c, Gwennap	10 0 0	—		1 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1870
1120	Providence, t, Uny Lelant†	10 6 7	10	9 11	104 12 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
18000	Prince Patrick,* s-l, Holywell	1 0 0	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1872
12000	Roman Gravels, l, Salop*	7 10 0	20½	20 21	1 19 6	0 7 6	Apr. 1873
5869	Rosewall Hill and Ransom, t	4 0 0	1	⅝ ⅞	0 14 6	0 1 6	June 1871
10000	Shelton, cl, t, St. Austell	1 0 0	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
6000	Slimeford Dressing, t, Calstock*	1 0 0	—		0 1 1	0 1 1	Sept. 1872
512	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0	190	120 140	706 10 0	4 0 0	May 1873
5000	South Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan	1 17 6	4	3⅜ 3⅞	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 1872
6000	South Darren, l, Cardigan*	3 6 6	—		1 1 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
242	Spearne Moor, t, St. Just	38 17 9	—		17 5 0	0 10 0	June 1872
940	St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives	10 15 0	13	12 13	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, t*	3 10 0	—		0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
12000	Tankerville, l, Salop*	6 0 0	12½	12 12½	3 8 0	0 6 0	Feb. 1873
25000	Terras, t, St. Austell*	1 0 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1872
6000	Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan†	9 0 0	51	49 51	44 3 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1873
4000	Trumpet Consols, t, Helston	5 15 0	10	10 11	9 11 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Van, l, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	39	39 41	9 11 0	0 16 0	Mar. 1873
3000	W. Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe†	10 0 0	12	11 11½	52 5 0	0 7 6	Mar. 1873
2048	West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan	26 13 9	11	10 11	3 12 6	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
25000	Wheal Arthur, t, c, Calstock*	1 0 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1871
512	Wheal Basset, c, Illogan†	5 2 6	60	55 60	638 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1872
5179	Wheal Grenville, c, Camborne*	7 14 6	4	4 4½	0 13 6	0 2 6	Sept. 1872
2048	Wheal Jane, t, Kea	2 13 10	3	2 3	10 0 0	0 7 6	July 1872
4295	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	15	14½ 15½	10 8 0	0 10 0	May 1873
2048	Wheal Kitty, t, Uny Lelant	3 10 6	—		14 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
896	Wheal Margaret, t, Uny Lelant	13 17 6	6	5 6	82 2 3	0 10 0	May 1872
10000	Wheal Mary, t, St. Dennis*	5 0 0	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, l, Menhenoit†	10 0 0	—	5 7	74 3 0	0 4 0	Mar. 1873
80	Wheal Owles, t, St. Just	70 0 0	—		522 10 0	4 0 0	Aug. 1872
12000	Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock	1 0 0	—		0 2 0	0 1 0	June 1871
15000	Wheal Tregoss,* t, Roche	1 0 0	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
10000	Wheal Whisper, t, c, Warleggan*	1 0 0	3¼	3 3¼	0 1 6	0 0 6	May 1873
25000	Wicklow, c, sul, t, Wicklow	2 10 0	4¼	4¼ 4½	52 9 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
35000	Alamillos, l, Spain*†	2 0 0	2½	2 2¼	1 1 9	0 2 6	Mar. 1873
130000	Almada and Tirito Consol., s*†	1 0 0	1	⅞ 1⅛	0 3 3	0 1 0	Dec. 1872
20000	Australian, c, South Australia†	7 7 6	2	1½ 2	0 9 6	0 2 0	Aug. 1872
10000	Battle Mountain,* c, (6240 part pd.)	5 0 0	—		0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Birdseye Creek, g, California*	4 0 0	2½	2¼ 2½	0 7 0	0 2 0	April 1873
6000	Bensberg, l, Germany*	10 0 0	—		0 9 4	0 6 0	Mar. 1873
12320	Burra Burra,* c, So. Australia	5 0 0	—		56 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining,*† So. Africa	7 0 0	27½	26 27	13 15 0	1 0 0	June 1873
40000	Cedar Creek, g, California*	5 0 0	2½	2¾ 2½	0 2 6	0 2 6	Feb. 1873
30000	Central American Association*†	0 15 0	—		0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
15000	Chicago, s, Utah*	2 0 0	2¼	2 2¼	0 4 0	0 4 0	May 1873
21000	Colorado Terrible, s-l, Colorado*†	5 0 0	2¼	1¾ 2¼	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey*†	0 14 0	¾	⅝ ⅞	2 5 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
23500	Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*†	10 0 0	6½	6 6½	1 0 0	1 0 0	July 1871
50000	Emma,* g, s, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	5	4¾ 5	3 12 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1872
70000	English and Australian, c† S. Aust.	2 10 0	2½	2⅛ 2⅜	2 7 3	0 2 6	Mar. 1873
15000	Ferguson, g, California*	2 0 0	—		0 3 0	0 3 0	April 1872
30000	Flagstaff, s, Utah*	10 0 0	13xd	12¾ 13	3 12 0	0 5 0	May 1873
25000	Fortuna, l, Spain*†	2 0 0	6¼	6 6½	3 14 4	0 5 0	May 1873
50000	Gold Run, hyd.	1 0 0	½	⅜ ⅝	0 2 4	0 0 4	Oct. 1872
68000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia†	1 3 0	¾	⅞ ⅞	0 1 10	0 0 6	Nov. 1868
20000	Last Chance, s,* Utah	5 0 0	6½xd	6½ 6¾	0 10 0	0 2 0	May 1873
15000	Linares, l, Spain*†	3 0 0	4½	3¾ 4¼	14 0 10	0 7 6	Mar. 1873
7837	Lusitanian, Portugal*† (£5 shares)	3 0 0	1¾	1¼ 1¾	1 11 6	0 1 6	Mar. 1873
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, s	10 0 0	8	7½ 8	0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
5000	Mountain Chief, s, Utah*	10 0 0	—		0 4 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1873
18000	Preussiche Ber. & Hutten, cl, t	30 0 0	—		3 0 0	1 4 0	Sept. 1872
10000	Pontgibaud, s-l, France†	20 0 0	22	20 22	13 13 11	0 19 6	June 1873
100000	Port Phillip, g, Clunes*†	1 0 0	1¼	⅞ 1⅛	1 8 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1872
44000	Richmond Consols, s, Nevada*†	5 0 0	4⅝	4⅛ 4⅜	0 4 0	0 4 0	April 1872
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co.*†	1 0 0	1⅝	1¼ 1½	6 per cent.		April 1871
112500	Sierra Buttes, g, California*†	2 0 0	3¼	3¼ 3¾	1 2 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1873
60000	South Aurora, s, Nevada*	5 0 0	1	¾ 1	0 12 2	0 5 0	June 1871
15000	Sweetland Creek, g, California*†	4 0 0	4¼	3¾ 4	1 14 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1872
20000	Tolima, g, s* (6000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	3 0 0	—		0 5 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1872
500	Westphalian, s-l, c, Prussia*	20 0 0	—		26 10 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1872

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, g, s.*‡ (15 per cent. Preference)	1 0 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	Fully pd.
20000	Anglo-Australian, g, Victoria*	2 5 0	—		May 1872
50000	Aruba, g, Dutch West Indies*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd
20000	Australian United, g, Victoria*†	2 10 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	Fully pd.
3000	Bellavista, s, Peru* (£10 shares)	8 10 0	10		Oct. 1872
50000	Braganza, g, Brazil*†	0 15 0	—		Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, s, Utah*	10 0 0	1¼	¾ 1	Fully pd.
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
50152	Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*† (and 12,542 of £1 15s.)	2 0 0	1	⅝ ¾	Fully pd.
6000	Clifton, s, Colorado*	5 0 0	—		Feb. 1872
10000	Crescent, g, Plumas County, California*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
100000	Cuiaba, g, Minas Geraes, Brazil*	0 17 6	—		June 1872
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	—		Dec. 1871
60000	Exchequer, g, s, California*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
150000	Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*†	2 0 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	Fully pd.
50000	General Brazilian, g*	1 0 0	⅜	¼ ⅜	Fully pd.
40000	Holcombe Valley, g,* California	0 15 0	¾	½ ¾	May 1873
10000	Hudson, g, California*	3 0 0	—		April 1873
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
20000	I. X. L., g, s, California*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
50000	Javali, g, Nicaragua*	2 0 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	Fully pd.
11000	Kansas, g, Colorado*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
12000	Lanestosa,* l, z, Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)	1 5 0	—		Sept. 1872
165000	London and California, g*†	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
75000	Malabar, g, Colombia* (65000 issued)	0 12 6	½	⅝ ¾	Feb. 1873
4000	Malaga, l, Spain*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
30000	Malpaso, g, Colombia*	1 0 0	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	Fully pd.
12000	Menzenberg, c, Honnef, Germany*	5 5 0	—		Fully pd.
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co.,* N. Scot.	2 0 0	—		Allotment
6000	Monte Loreto, g, c, Italy*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
51000	New Quebrada, c, Venezuela*	5 0 0	4⅝	4¼ 4½	Fully pd.
50000	New Rosario, s, Mexico*	1 0 0	1	1 1⅛	Fully pd.
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, g, Coromandel*	5 0 0	—		Allotment
10000	Newfoundland,* c (£10 shares)	9 0 0	—		Mar. 1873
20000	North American, g*	4 0 0	—		Fully pd.
15000	Pacific, g, s, Nevada (and reduced)*	7 0 0	¾	½ ⅝	Fully pd.
50000	Panulcillo, c, Chili*†	4 0 0	3¾	3¼ 3¾	Fully pd.
80000	Pestarena United, g, Italy*†	3 0 0	½	¼ ½	Fully pd.
50000	Rica, g, Colombia* (40000 issued)	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ¾	Fully pd.
100000	Rossa Grande, g, Brazil*† (£1 shares)	0 18 0	⅜	⅛ ⅜	July 1872
32500	Ruby Consolidated, s, Nevada*	10 0 0	5¼		Fully pd.
30000	Russia, c, Orenburg and Uta*†	10 0 0	4½	3½ 4½	Fully pd.
25000	San Pedro, c, Chili*	2 0 0	4	4 4½	Fully pd.
30000	Santa Barbara,* g, Brazil	0 7 6	—		Mar. 1872
15000	Saturn, s, Utah*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
10000	Silver Plume, s, Colorado*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
37500	Snowdrift, s, Colorado*	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
2200	St. John del Rey, Brazil*†	100 0 0	150	130 140	Oct. 1872
25000	Star of Nevada, s* (12000 issued)	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
30000	Tecoma, s, Utah*	10 0 0	10½	10¼ 10⅛	Fully pd.
30000	Thornhill Reef, g, Australia*	1 0 0	2	1¼ 1¾	Fully pd.
43174	United Mexican, s, Mexico*†‡	28 7 8	2¼	2 2½	May 1868
14000	Utah, g, s-l, Utah* (£5 sh.)	4 0 0	1¾	1¼ 1½	Fully pd.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, c, South Australia	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ¾	Fully pd.
5000	Yudanamutana, c, South Australia*†‡	3 0 0	—		Fully pd.

NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.
25000	Aberdaunant, l, Llanidloes*	1 0 0	2⅝	2⅜ 2⅝
10000	Aberystwith,* s-l, Cardigan	4 0 0	—	
18000	Ambrose Lake, t, c*	1 10 0	3¼	
12000	Assheton, l, Carnarvonshire*	5 0 0	2	2¼ 2¾
50000	Ballycummisk,* c, Schull	2 0 0	3	2 2½
1500	Balmynhear, t, Wendron	2 18 0	—	
30000	Bampfylde Copper Mining Co.*	1 0 0	5⅜	
12000	Bedford Consols, c, Tavistock	1 5 0	—	
12000	Bedford United, c, Tavistock	1 15 0	⅝	½ ⅝
20000	Belstone, c (and 5600 sh. 12s. 6d. pd.)	1 0 0	2½	1¾ 2
5000	Blue Hills, t, c, St. Agnes	1 17 6	2¾	2½ 2¾
15000	Bog, l, Shropshire* (1000 reserve)	2 0 0	2	1⅞ 2
12000	Bowden Hill,* mn (7000 sh. £1 pd.)	0 10 0	—	
20000	Brynambor, l, Cardigan	1 0 0	—	
5000	Bryn Royalton, t, Roche*	2 0 0	—	—
30000	Brynn,* t, St. Austell	1 0 0	2⅝	2⅛ 2⅜
30000	Burrow & Butson,* t, c, bl, St. Agnes	1 0 0	1¼	
20000	Burra Burra,* t, c, bl, Kenwyn	1 0 0	1½	1½ 2
6000	Bwadrain, s-l, Cardigan*	3 12 6	—	
5094	Bwlch Consols, s-l, Cardigan*‡	4 10 0	—	
12000	Cae Gynon, l, Cardiganshire*†	2 0 0	1	½ 1
30000	Caldbeck Fells, l, Cumberland*	2 0 0	—	
256	Calvadnack, t, Redruth	5 0 0	22½	17½ 20
14000	Caradon and Phœnix Consols, c	1 0 0	—	
12000	Cardiganshire Old Bog, l*	2 10 0	2¼	2 2¼
695	Carzise, t, s, Crowan	8 18 4	¾	½ ¾
5584	Carn Camborne, c, t, Camborne	4 18 6	—	
10000	Castle Gate, t, St. Colomb*	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
10000	Cathedral, t, c, Gwennap*	1 10 0	—	
3000	Cefn Brwyno (lim. to £5)	4 10 0	—	
6000	Cefn Consols, l, Flintshire*	5 0 0	—	
10000	Central Van,* l, bl, Llanidloes	5 0 0	—	
3000	Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe	11 5 0	—	
24000	Court Grange, s l, Cardiganshire	0 2 6	¼	⅛ ¼
1055	Craddock Moor, c, St. Cleer‡	16 2 0	—	
24051	Crenver & Abraham*† (25949 sh. £1)	2 0 0	1	½ 1
15000	Cwm Bychan,* s-l, Montgomery	1 0 0	—	
30000	Cwm Elan, l, Radnorshire*	1 0 0	—	
15000	Cwm Nant Ddu,* l, Montgomery	1 0 0	—	
4000	Cwm Ricket, l, Montgomery*	4 5 0	—	
12000	Cwm Vron, l, Llanid. (some 30s. pd.)	2 10 0	—	
128	Cwmystwith, l, Cardiganshire‡	60 0 0	—	
5000	Deer Park, t, c, Tavistock	2 0 0	1¾	1¾ 2
6000	Denbighshire Consolidated, l*	3 0 0	3½	3 3½
280	Derwent Mines, s-l, Durham‡	300 0 0	—	
12000	Dolwen Consols, l, Cardigan*	1 0 0	—	
6500	Drakewalls, t, c, Calstock	5 0 0	—	
10000	Duchy Great Consols, c, Calstock	3 0 0	3¼	3 3¼
10000	Dunsley W. Phœnix, t, Linkin.*	2 0 0	—	
512	East Basset, c, Redruth†‡	64 0 0	15	14 16
800	East Black Craig,* l, Scotland	20 16 8	—	
3000	East Boscaswell, t, St. Just	5 0 0	—	
4000	East Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe	5 5 6	¾	½ ¾
12000	East Cwm Vron, l, Llanidloes*	2 0 0	—	
3000	East Dolcoath, t, Illogan	10 0 0	—	
15000	East Foxdale, s-l, Isle of Man*	1 0 0	—	
6000	East Grenville, c, Camborne	6 1 0	—	
4000	East Gunnislake and So. Bedford, c	13 11 0	—	
50000	East Llangynog, l, Montgomery*	2 0 0	—	
30000	E. Nant-y-mwyn,* l, Brecknockshire	1 0 0	1⅛	1⅛ 1¼
12500	East Polberro, t, c, bl, St. Agnes	2 0 0	—	
5610	East Seton, c, Camborne	2 2 0	⅝	½ ⅝
6000	East Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth	0 10 0	—	
6000	E. Tywarnhaile and Croft Prince, t, c.	0 10 0	¾	⅝ ¾
15000	East Van, l, Llanidloes*	5 0 0	4¼	4 4½
1906	East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron*‡	4 9 0	18	16½ 17½
6000	East Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	5 10 0	½	⅜ ½
12800	Excelsior, t, c, Stoke Climsland	0 10 6	⅝	½ ⅝
1200	Fedw, l, Llanidloes*	10 0 0	—	
12800	Florence and Tonkin United* l.	0 10 0	2¼	
15000	Florence, t, Perranuthnoe*	1 0 0	1¾	2¼ 2½
5100	Florida, s-l, Cardiganshire*	3 0 0	—	
20000	Fortescue, t, St. Austell*	1 0 0	2	1¾ 2
10000	Franco Consols, t, c*	0 17 0	2¼	2 2¼
5000	Frank Mills, l, Christow	4 6 0	—	
8000	Fronvellan, l, Mont.* [4000 sh. 5s. pd.]	1 0 0	4½	4 4½
12000	Furze Hill, t, Tavis.* [6000 £1 p., 6000 17s. 6d. p.]		—	
5000	Gem, t, Whitchurch	2 10 0	—	
12500	Gilfach, s-l, Llangadock	2 0 0	—	
30000	Gladir, c*	1 0 0	—	
128	Gluvian Moor, s-l, St. Columb	3 0 0	—	
5700	Goginan, Cardigan, l	12 10 0	—	
5000	Gorsedd and Celyn Level, l, Flint	2 0 0	3	2 3
4096	Great Caradon, c, St. Ive	5 9 6	½	¼ ½
20000	Great East Foxdale, l, Isle of Man	1 0 0	—	
30000	Great Harvest, t, c, St. Austell*	1 0 0	—	
10000	Great Mountain, s-l, Carnarvon*	0 15 0	—	
22500	Great No. Laxey* (7500 pref.)	1 0 0	—	
3035	Great Retallack, s-l, b, Perranzabuloe	3 8 0	—	
25000	Great Snaefell, l, Isle of Man	0 10 0	⅝	⅛ ⅝
19665	Great S. Chiverton, s-l, Perranzab.	1 15 0	—	
40	Great Trevegean, t, St. Just	12 10 0	—	
4400	Gt. West Chiverton, s-l (8000 shares).	2 10 0	—	
25000	Great West Van, l, Cardigan*	2 0 0	2¾	2¼ 2¾
4096	Great Wh. Lovell, t, Wendron	2 0 0	—	
15000	Grogwinion, l, Cardigan*	2 0 0	3½	3 3½
12000	Gwydyr Park, l, Llanrwst	1 9 0	¼	½ ¾
6000	Hobb's Hill (£2), t, St. Neot*	2 0 0	—	
12000	Islay, l, Scotland* (£1 shares)	0 15 0	2	1¾ 2
6000	Keswick United, l*	5 0 0	—	
16000	King Arthur, s, l, Tintagel	1 0 0	—	
12000	Ladywell,* l, Salop	2 10 0	2½	2½ 3
2500	Levant, c, t, St. Just	5 10 0	—	
10000	Llanarmon, Denbigh	2 0 0	—	
20000	Llanidloes Wh. Van,* l, Montgomery	1 0 0	—	
17000	Llywernog, l, Cardiganshire	0 16 0	—	
50000	Llyny-Pandy, l*	1 0 0	2¼	2 2¼
6000	Medlyn Moor, t, Wendron	0 3 4	½	⅜ ½
8000	Mellanear, c, Hayle*	4 0 0	—	
4662	Minera Union, l [2500 £4 p., 2162 £2 15s. p.]		—	
20000	Mossdale,* l, Yorkshire	1 0 0	—	
25000	Mount Dalby, s-l, Isle of Man*	1 0 0	—	
6144	Nangiles, t, c, Kea	9 5 0	¾	¼ ¾
4000	Nanty, l, Montgomeryshire*	1 0 0	—	
2000	Nant y Ricket,* c, l, Mont (some £5 pd.)	2 0 0	8	6 8
10000	New Beldon, l, Northumberland*	0 15 0	—	
2450	New Cook's Kitchen, t, Camborne	1 15 0	2	1½ 1¾
25000	New Dale, l, Staffordshire	1 0 0	—	
8000	New Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne*	3 0 0	3	2½ 3
4096	New East Lovell, t, Wendron	0 10 0	—	
2000	New Hendra, t, Breage	1 3 6	1¾	1½ 1¾
12800	New Hingston, t, Callington*	1 0 0	—	
15000	New North Van, l, Llanidloes	1 0 0	1½	1¼ 1½
5000	New Rosewarne, c, Gwinear	2 12 0	3	2½ 3
1200	New West Rosewarne, t, Gwinear	4 0 0	—	
5000	New Wheal Charlotte, t, c*	2 0 0	2	1¾ 2
4000	New Wh. Grylls, t, Perranuthnoe	0 16 6	1⅛	1 1⅛
4096	New Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron	4 13 6	1	⅞ 1
1200	New Wh. Seton, c, Camborne	35 16 8	12	10 12
512	North Busy United, t, c, Kenwyn	2 8 0	—	
5610	North Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan†	3 17 9	⅜	⅛ ⅜
2000	North Wheal Towan, t, c, Illogan	1 19 6	—	
10000	North Pool, c, Illogan* (Reserve 2500)	2 0 0	2	1 2
1000	North Rosewarne, c, Gwinear	4 15 0	3¾	3¼ 3¾
695	North Roskear, c, Camborne	69 9 0	9	8 9
12000	North Tankerville, l, Salop*	1 0 0	—	
8000	North Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth*	1 0 0	1¾	1½ 1¾
5936	North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	3 0 10	1⅝	1½ 1⅝
12288	Okel Tor, c, Calstock	3 15 4	—	
12000	Old Batholes,* l, Salop	1 10 0	—	
1200	Old Bottle Hill, t, Plympton	1 0 0	—	
27000	Old Treburgett, s-l, (&9000 pref 10s. f.-pd)	1 0 0	½	⅜ ¾
15000	Oola Hills,* l, c, Limerick	1 0 0	—	
3000	Parbola, t, c, Gwinear	0 13 4	—	
24000	Parys Mountain, c, Anglesea*	3 0 0	⅝	½ ⅝
256	Pendarves United, t, c, Camborne	96 0 0	—	
1751	Penhale Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston	13 15 0	—	
12000	Pennerley, l, Shropshire*	2 0 0	2½	2⅛ 2⅜
15000	Penrhyn, l, Carnarvonshire*	2 0 0	—	
50000	Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap	2 0 0	1¼	1⅛ 1¼
12000	Pen-yr-Henblas, l, North Wales*	1 0 0	—	
16000	Perkins Beach, l, Salop	1 0 0	½	⅜ ½
6000	Perran Consols, t, Perran	2 2 0	—	
3000	Perran Wheal Virgin	1 15 0	⅝	½ ⅝
12000	Perran Wheal Vyvyan, s-l, Perranzab*	2 0 0	2	
12000	Plynlimmon, l, Llanidloes*	2 5 0	¾	½ ¾
2000	Polbreen, t, St. Agnes	6 10 0	5	4 5
2000	Polcrebo, c, Hayle	5 10 0	—	
1000	Polhigey Moor, t, Wendron	2 10 0	—	
2000	Prideaux Wood, t, Llanivery	5 0 0	—	
12800	Prince of Wales, c, Calstock‡	0 17 0	½	½
8325	Princess of Wales, c, Calstock	0 18 0	—	
8000	Reafadda, c, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	
3877	Redmoor, c, t, Callington	3 0 0	½	¼ ½
35000	Rhoswydol, l, Montgom.*	1 0 0	—	
12000	Rhydtalog, s-l, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	—	
15000	Rookhope Valley, l, Durham*	4 0 0	3¼	3 3¼
10000	Rose United, t, c, Redruth	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
6000	Rosewarne United, c, t, Gwinear	0 15 0	¾	½ ¾
3000	Russell, s-l, Swymbridge	0 6 0	—	
6123	South Condurrow, t, c, Camborne‡	6 5 6	6½	6 6½
120	South Devon, f-c, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	
512	South Dolcoath, c, t, Redruth	7 0 0	15	10 12½
6000	South Fowey, t, c, Tywardreath	2 6 6	—	
5000	South Great Work, t, St. Hilary	1 9 0	—	
12000	South Kit Hill, t, Callington*	1 0 0	—	
12000	South Lisburne, l, bl, Cardigan*	0 12 6	—	
700	South Margaret, t, Ludgvan	1 10 0	1¼	1 1¼
2500	South Merllyn, l, Flint*	2 0 0	2⅛	2½
12000	South Phœnix, t, c, Linkinhorne	1 0 0	1¾	1½ 1¾

NON-DIVIDEND MINES—continued.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.
12000	South Plynlimmon, l, Llanidloes*	1 7 6
12000	South Roman Gravels, l, Salop*	1 10 0
6000	South Roskear, t, c, Camborne	5 0 0
6000	South Tolcarne, t, c, Camborne	0 7 6
3000	South Ward, l, Beerferris	2 10 0
937	South Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan	35 0 10
496	South Wh. Frances, c, Illogan†	29 3 9
6000	South Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	0 5 0
4000	St. Agnes Consols, t*	3 10 0
512	St. Aubyn United, c, Gwennap	10 0 0
14000	St. Blazey t.* (£2 10s. shares)	2 0 0
20000	St. Dennis Consols, t, St. Dennis	1 0 0
6000	St. Lawrence, Amal., l, Flintshire*	2 0 0
12000	Tamar Consols, s-l, Lifton, Devon	1 0 0
3879	Tamar Valley, s-l, Beeralston	1 7 6
4000	Teign Valley, l, bar., Bridford	1 0 0
3500	Tin Hill, t, St. Stephens	1 13 0
3526	Tin Valley, St. Neot	1 9 6
1200	Trannack West Trumpet, t, Sithney	10 0 0
5000	Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth	2 18 0
1024	Treleigh Wood United, t, Redruth	1 0 0
547	Trelyon Consols	12 0 0
12000	Trethellan, s-l, Crantock*	2 0 0
7500	Tresellyn, t, Altarnun	2 10 0
15000	Tretoil,* t, i, Bodmin	2 0 0
1343	Trevarrack, t, c, Uny Lelant	4 2 6
200	Tucker's Downs, Camborne	2 0 0
12000	Tyllwyd,* s-l, Cardigan	1 0 0
6000	Unity Wood, t, c, Kenwyn	1 15 0
15000	Van Consols, l, Llanidloes*	2 10 0
1000	Vaughan, s-l, Cardigan	7 0 0
20000	Victoria, t, Perranzabuloe	1 0 0
25000	Vron United, s-l, Flintshire	1 0 0
30000	Welsh, l, Cardigan*	1 0 0
6000	West Basset, c, Illogan†‡	3 16 8
110592	West Caradon, c, St. Cleer*†‡	1 1 0
100	West Condurrow, t, c, Camborne	5 0 0
12800	West Drake Walls, c, Calstock	0 14 0
10000	W. Esgair Lle, l, Card.* (1000 reserve)	2 0 0
5000	West Godolphin, t, c, Breage	1 6 0
12000	West Goginan,* Cardiganshire	2 0 0
5164	West Great Work, t, Breage	3 18 6
1000	W. Gwennap Consols, t, c, Gwennap	5 0 0
8750	West Jewell, t, Gwennap*	2 0 0
10000	West Llangynog, s-l, Montgomery	2 0 0
12000	West Maria & Fortescue, t, c, Lamer.	4 4 0
50000	West Milwr, s-l, Flint	1 0 0
12000	West Pant-y-Go, s-l, Flint*	1 0 0
3000	West Phœnix, t, Linkinhorne	0 13 0
2500	West Polbreen, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0
12000	West Stiperstones, l, Salop*	1 0 0
12000	West Tankerville, l, Salop*	3 0 0
512	West Tolgus, c, Redruth	85 0 0
2000	West Wheal Lucy, t, c, Lelant	1 8 0
6000	West Wheal Gorland, t, c	3 0 0
400	West Wheal Seton, c, Camborne†	54 15 0
6000	Wheal Agar, c, Illogan	9 12 0
6000	Wheal Argus, t, Sancreed	0 10 0
741	Wheal Basset and Grylls, t	9 13 6
512	Wheal Buller, c, Redruth†‡	52 5 0
6000	Wheal Coates, t, St. Agnes	2 0 0
5193	Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock	3 10 6
8000	Wheal Emma, t, c, Buckfastleigh	1 5 0
5120	Wheal Grambler, c, t, Redruth	0 7 0
15000	Wheal Henry,* t, c, Redruth	0 10 0
12000	Wheal Jewell, c, Marazion	1 1 0
5000	Wheal Lucy, t, Phillack	1 3 0
12000	Wh. Mary Hutchings, t, Plympton	0 1 10
1000	Wheal Osborne, t, Crowan	3 0 0
3000	Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	2 10 0
5000	Wheal Rome, s-l, bl, c, Camborne	0 2 6
10000	Wheal Ruby, t, Ludgvan	1 0 0
1356	Wheal Seton, t, c, Camborne	73 0 0
4568	Wheal Sparnon, t, Redruth	4 0 0
1000	Wheal Speedwell, t, c, Breage	1 0 0
4096	Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	11 2 0
6000	Wheal Vincent, t, Alternun	1 7 6
8000	White Works, t, Dartmoor*	5 0 0
12000	Willoughby, l, Llanrwst	2 10 0
10000	Wood Close & Polgooth, t, St. Mew.*	2 10 0

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.
£100	John Abbot and Co. [L.]	£75 0 0
15	Albion Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	10 0 0
100	Ashbury Co. [L.]	90 0 0
10	Benhar Coal Co. [L.]	7 0 0
50	Bilbao Iron Ore Co. [L.]	25 0 0
50	Blaenavon Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	37 10 0
100	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.] A	35 0 0
30	Ditto ditto B	30 0 0
50	Britannia Ironworks [L.]	25 0 0
50	Brown, Bailey, and Dixon [L.]	10 0 0
100	Brown, John, and Co. [L.]	70 0 0
100	Cammell and Co. [L.]	80 0 0
10	Cardigan Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	1 0 0
50	Central Swedish Iron and Steel [L.]	50 0 0
50	Charlton Iron Co. [L.]	7 10 0
10	Chillington Iron Co. [L.]	10 0 0
10	Consett Iron Co. [L.]	7 10 0
1	Consett Spanish Ore [L.]	1 0 0
20	Cooke, William, and Co. [L.]	10 0 0
20	Darlington Iron Co. [L.]	8 0 0
15	Davy Brothers [L.]	10 0 0
32	Ebbw Vale Co. [L.]	29 0 0
6	Fairbairn Engineering	5 0 0
20	General Mining Association [L.]	20 0 0
10	Glasgow Port Washington [L.]	1 10 0
2	Gwyngwillim Colliery Co. [L.]	0 10 0
15	Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	10 0 0
10	Ifton Rhyn Colliery Co. [L.]	2 10 0
10	Ince Rolling Mills [L.]	8 0 0
10	John Bagnall and Sons [L.]	4 0 0
50	Llynvi, Ogmore, & Tondu Co. [L.]	42 0 0
10	Lydney and Wigpool Iron Ore [L.]	6 0 0
10	Marbella Iron Ore Co. [L.]	10 0 0
10	Merry and Cuninghame [L.]	3 10 0
6	Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	5 0 0
5	Mold Argoed Colliery Co. [L.]	5 0 0
10	Monkland Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	10 0 0
10	Midland Iron Co. [L.]	5 0 0
4	Mwyndy Iron Ore [L.]	3 10 0
100	Nant-y-Glo and Blaina (8 p. c. pref.)	100 0 0
10	Native Iron Ore [L.]	4 0 0
10	Neepsend Rolling Mills [L.]	3 0 0
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	0 8 0
10	No. of Ireland Iron Company [L.]	3 0 0
10	Northmptn. Coal, Iron & Wagon [L.]	3 0 0
10	Northfield Iron Co. [L.]	6 0 0
35	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron [L.]	25 0 0
100	Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	65 0 0
20	Patent Shaft and Axletree [L.]	10 0 0
50	Phœnix Bessemer Co. [L.]	30 0 0
50	Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0
100	Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L.]	80 0 0
50	Shotts Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0
100	Sheepbridge Iron and Coal [L.]	55 0 0
10	Sheffield Forge and Rolling Mill [L.]	2 10 0
5	Silkstone Fall Colliery Co. [L.]	4 0 0
20	Skerne Ironworks [L.]	15 0 0
100	Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	60 0 0
100	Ditto ditto New	10 0 0
10	Stranton Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	7 0 0
20	South Cleveland Ironworks [L.]	20 0 0
100	Thames Iron Company	100 0 0
7½	Titanic Iron and Steel	5 0 0
20	Ulverston Mining Co. [L.]	10 0 0
10	Vancouver Coal [L.]	6 0 0
100	Vickers, Sons, and Co. [L.]	100 0 0
50	Welsh Ironworks Co. [L.]	50 0 0
25	W. Cumberland I. and Steel [L.]	5 0 0
5	West Swansea Colliery Co. [L.]	3 0 0
10	Whitehaven Iron Co. [L.]	10 0 0
100	Wigan and Whiston Coal Co. [L.]	70 0 0
100	Wigan Coal and Iron Co. [L.]	75 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.
10	Anglo-Mexican Mint	10 0 0
25	Australian Mortgage, Land, and Fin.	5 0 0
25	Canada Company	25 0 0
25	Copper Miners of Eng. (7 p. c. pref.)	25 0 0
5	Credit Foncier of England	5 0 0
10	Huntingdon Copper and Sul. Co.	8 0 0
5	Patent Gunpowder	2 0 0
10	Silber Light (ord. sh.)	6 0 0
10	Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Co.	10 0 0
10	Young's Paraffin Light	8 10 0

b, blende; cl, coal; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; … s-l, silver-lead; t, tin; z, zinc.
* Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock …
‡ have paid dividends.

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and … HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their office, … STREET, E.C., where all communications are … addressed.—June 7, 1873.